

THE CONSERVATOR.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the First National Bank.

Miscellaneous Items.

Prominent physicians in New York have decided that there has not been a case of real Asiatic cholera in that city nor on ship board this spring.

The vagrant and destitute children of New York City are estimated at 40,000, and if placed in double file would make a procession more than eight miles long—a procession that would reach from the Battery to Harlem.

There are now sixteen hundred and fifty national banks, having an aggregate circulation of \$275,540,510, secured by bonds held by the United States valued at \$524,461,350. Their total capital is \$414,921,470.

Travelers along the coast of New Zealand have to wear veils to protect their faces and eyes from a fine metallic sand which rises with every puff of wind. The sand proves upon analysis to be the purest ore of iron known.

The *Comorin Despatch* Unit declares itself entitled to state that the French government has signed a treaty with the Trans-Atlantic packet company to embark and carry back to France the whole expeditionary force in Mexico within a time agreed upon.

Gen. Orin S. Ferry is United States senator elect from Connecticut for six years from the 23d of March next, when the term of the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster will expire. The senate concurred with the house in electing him by a strict party vote: Ferry, 13; Hubbard, dem., 8.

The candle-fish—a most curious specimen of the finny tribe—is caught on the coast of British Columbia. It is of marvelous fineness, and the natives use it as a lamp by drawing a rush yith through it, when it will burn steadily until consumed, and give a good clear light for reading and other purposes.

The trial of Jeff. Davis has been postponed until November, when elections will be over, and the bad effect upon the administration part of the trial might follow certain results of the trial will be thus avoided. James T. Brady is retained as a counsel for Davis, and is in daily consultation with him.

The comptroller of currency gives notice to all who have claims against the Merchants' National Bank that they must present the same and make legal proof thereof before Jas. Kennedy, receiver of said bank, at Washington, D. C., on or before the 20th day of August next.

One of the London brewers paid license last year for more than \$350,000 barrels, another for more than 400,000, a third for more than 450,000, a fourth for more than 500,000, and a fifth for more than 600,000 barrels. These five brewers together paid more than \$150,000 license duty.

At a hotel table at Meridian, Miss., a union soldier rose from his seat and kindly waited upon a one-armed Confederate soldier, who could not help himself very well. The attention was naturally and delicately paid and gratefully received, and it made a decided impression upon the other guests.

Hood, the rebel commander who defeated himself so handsomely at Atlanta, Nashville, and other points, during the latter part of the late war, has got into respectable business at last. He is now at the head of a stock company for sweeping the streets of New Orleans by machinery. It has a capital of \$250,000.

It is stated that the immense bills of slag that surround iron furnaces in all places where iron is to be found is about to be utilized. An invention has recently been patented in England by which slag is to be used as a substitute for emery. It is said to be even superior to emery in polishing steel iron and other metals, and the new substance called metallum into which the slag is to be made, can be produced at about one-fifth the cost of emery.

Col. Maynard, commander of Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, who is also one of the commissioners appointed by the government to treat with the Indians in that locality, reports the recent arrival of a number of the different tribes in that section at Fort Laramie, whither they were forced to come through destitution and hunger. Provisions were issued to them for which they were very grateful. No signs of a hostile disposition were observed on the part of any of them.

The Hon. F. B. Spinner, United States treasurer, states in a communication to *The New York Herald*, that according to an act of congress the government is liable for the face value of the notes of national banks, and that no occasion has arisen in which note-holders have suffered a loss. In other words, the government does not act in the capacity of joint trustee of the banks, and the holders of their notes, and to pay them such sums as they may realize from the sales of the securities of the former, but it stands the perfectly secured endorser of every circulating note issued by a bank.

A gentleman in Springfield, Mass., has in his possession three of the original stamps which were sent over by King George from England in 1795, under the famous "stamp act," which aided in producing our memorable revolution. These stamps are now very rare, and very high prices are paid for them by antiquarians. The size of the stamps denoted their denomination, the smallest being sixpence in value, the next a shilling, and the third a shilling and sixpence. These are of parchment, having in front the English coat of arms, with, "Don't soil qui mal y pense" stamped on; and on the reverse the King's seal, with the letters "O. R." (Georgian Rex). The stamp is much clumsier and uglier than anything in use at the present day.

A Tree of All-Work.

If trees took rank according to their usefulness, the bamboo might fairly claim the crown of the vegetable kingdom. Tried by the utility of man, there is no plant worthy to enter into competition with it. The Chinese say, and truly say, the bamboo is all profit. Seasoned with chillies, its tender young shoots make a favorite sam-bal of the Malay; sliced and boiled, they are served at the table of the wealthiest Japanese; and when salted, dried, and prepared in vinegar, they make a pickle ever welcome to the Siamese gourmand. As the plant grows older, a fluid is secreted in its hollow joints which affords a refreshing beverage, and if it is allowed to remain untapped, the valuable medicine tabescheot—said to resist alike fire and acids—is produced. The leaves of the bamboo are reckoned a sovereign remedy for the throat, as the bark is all powerful against fever, and other useful medicaments are obtained from the buds and the roots.

Entire houses are constructed out of the bamboo, the stouter parts of the tree supplying ready turned pillars, while the slender joints are combined together to form the walls. Split into laths, and beaten out it makes an excellent flooring; and for the roof, the canes are ranged side by side across the building, with their concave sides upward to catch the rain; the edges of these are covered with another row with the convex side upwards, and thus the roof is rendered perfectly water-tight. Should the household be lucky enough to own the land surrounding its domicile, a bamboo palisade forms its best protection against intruders, whether quadruped or biped. Does he want to bring the waters of the neighboring river into his service for domestic purposes—in the hollow stems of the bamboo he has pipes ready to his hand; pipes easily converted into gutters and spouts, to get rid of the water he does not want. Then, inside this bamboo house will be found chairs to sit upon, benches to recline upon, pillows to lie the head upon, and mats to put the feet upon, all and each of the same material as the tube through which the owner inhales the fragrant weed at home, and the cane he leans upon, as he takes his walks abroad, with a bamboo basket on his arm, a bamboo hat upon his head, and possibly bamboo slippers at his finger-ends to protect his long uncut nails.

The tea-crops of the inland districts of China find their way to the seaports upon the shoulders of the coolies. Two strong bamboo canes are fastened to the sides of the load, their ends resting upon the shoulders of the carriers. When the load is too much for four men, room is made for any additional number of bearers, by joining shorter bamboos to a cross-piece to the ends of the longer canes. The palanquins of the mandarins are borne through the streets in a similar manner, just as sedan-chairs used to be carried through London thoroughfares in the days of our grandfathers. The bamboo is applied to transit purposes in many other ways. "The cany wagons light" of Milton are still used in Cathay, the Dyak propels his light canoe by means of the bamboo, the river-rats of the Chinese are made of nothing else; and give a Hindoo boatbuilder three penny-worth of bamboo, and he will turn out a four-ton vessel with masts and sails complete.

The Japanese separate the heads of their corn from the stalks by beating it over the bamboo grating, which, having a sharp edge, cuts off the grain at every stroke, leaving them to fall through the grating on the ground; or, after being thrashed with a bamboo flail, the grain is sifted through a bamboo sieve.

When about to erect a house the first proceeding on the part of a Chinese builder is the raising of a strong but light scaffolding of bamboo, and inside this the house is built up. When a building is to be pulled down the bamboo is again called into requisition, the roof having been taken off, each of the end walls is attacked by a party of coolies, who fix their bamboos as high up the wall as possible, and push steadily together till it topples over with a loud crash and a smothering dust. This progress is often performed at a fire to stay the progress of the destroyer. The Cantonese possess a fire engine, but for all that still press the bamboo into service, the hose being held over the people's heads on long bamboos, and by their agency carried quickly to any desired spot. The watch-towers, too, from which the police discern the whereabouts of a fire as soon as it breaks out, are merely skeletons of bamboo. Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher bears witness to the ingenuity of the Chinese bamboo-workers, and the strength of their work when done. When a verandah was required for an English mess-room, it was some time before the bamboo-worker could be made to comprehend exactly what was wanted. At last he was told to make "one piecey makey walky topside, makey look sec;" and the verandah soon proved that this extraordinary specimen of the English language was intelligible enough to him.

The Chinese men of letters writes with a bamboo pen upon paper of the same material; the musicians extract sounds sweet to Chinese ears upon bamboo instruments; and the artist is indebted to the same source for his brushes.

Besides serving so many uses in commerce, industry, and art, the bamboo performs its part in warlike operations, supplying lances, bows, and these wonderful grotesque shields with which the braves of the Celestial Empire seek to frighten their foes. The earliest attempt in the way of cannon on the part of the Chinese was a weapon of bamboo. In the war of '53 one of our sepoys regiments was startled by a tremendous shower of rockets falling into their encampment at night, and killing a commsary sheep. Next morning a party was despatched across the creek in search of the battery, and succeeded in capturing a number of novel machines, consisting of stout bamboos lashed together, which had evidently been used for the discharge of the rockets that had caused such commotion among the guardians of the government stores. The bamboo did good service on our side in the hands of the coolies, acting as a land-transport corps, and earned them the popular designation of the "Bamboo Rifles;" while, on the other hand, its employment in the shape of stakes driven deep in the mud before the forts of Taku, cost England the lives of many brave men, and entailed an expensive campaign to obliterate the memory of an untimely disaster.

John Chinaman would be an ungrateful rascal if he did not love and admire his tree of all-work; but he has a good reason also to look upon it with awe and trembling. The bamboo is the be-all and the end of all the Chinese code of justice, and as such may fairly be said to rule the most populous country of the world. Chinese law recognizes two degrees of punishment, in the first and last severe, the number of blows inflicted on the offender varies from four to twenty, that being considered discipline sufficient to make a transgressor enter into a sense of shame for his past behavior, and render him cautious of his future conduct. The second class of punishment applies to offenses of a serious nature, and the law allows as many as a hundred blows to be awarded, but in practice rarely is the limit. Two different instruments are used, one bamboo five feet eight inches long, two inches and three-quarters broad, weighing nearly three pounds; the other is of smaller dimensions, falling short of two pounds in weight. Women are not exempt from the bamboo discipline, but, by a stretch of gallantry, are permitted to wear a single upper garment during the infliction of the punishment, except in matrimonial infidelity, when they must content themselves with the protection afforded by their lower garments. In China, as elsewhere, the law is supposed to be no respecter of persons, and in theory all ranks are subject to the bamboo; but the fact that the stripes awarded by the judge are computable into a proportional money fine, makes all possible difference in practice. The criminal's experience of the bamboo's adaptability does not stop here; if he is obstinate in asserting his innocence, bamboo stakes supply officials with the means of inflicting no end of ingenious tortures, and when death is deemed necessary, a bamboo rope vindicates the majesty of the law.

There are several species of bamboo, but according to Mr. Fortune, the best and most beautiful is the Mow-chuk, which is largely cultivated in the central and eastern provinces of China. The stems of this handsome tree are straight, smooth, and clear, attaining a height at from sixty to eighty feet in a very short space of time, for it grows at the rate of two or two and a half feet in twenty-four hours. This useful giant has been introduced into India, and may in time supersede the inferior descriptions of bamboo, and give the Hindoo more reason to venerate the name of Robert Fortune.

Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feelings, and strong command over them. Now we all very often mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake, because he has his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that he is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the things he subdues, not by the power of those that subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we ever see a man receive a flagrant injury, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. 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Mrs. G. S. HASELTINE,
Teacher

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THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME VI.--NO. 9.

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866.

\$2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.



TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866.

Who Shall be Our Next Congressman?

This question is being extensively agitated in this district, and the various newspapers are discussing the merits and demerits of proposed candidates with more zeal than discretion. We have looked the ground over somewhat, and are of the opinion that Mr. Donnelly, the present incumbent, can control about two-fifths of the votes of a nominating convention; that the remaining three-fifths are divided among half a dozen other candidates; that unless they unite and consolidate Mr. Donnelly will be the nominee; that they will thus unite, and that probably Col. Aldrich or Gen. Hubbard will be the candidate of our party next fall. This is the way it looks to us, although we may be mistaken. Our information is mainly acquired from interested parties and newspapers, which are very apt to view the subject from a personal standpoint, and one not altogether unprejudiced.

So far as the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly is concerned, we are frank to state that he is not our first choice, although we shall abide by the nomination. We do not believe he is the choice of a majority of the republican voters of the district. This is, to a great extent, his own fault. He has been his own worst enemy. Injudicious appointments, unfulfilled promises, and neglected friends have done their work. Neither can fallen fortunes be retrieved, at this late hour, by banal speeches and resolutions. The people understand these matters, and Saturday afternoon harangues have little more effect on them than upon the house of representatives. We believe this is a republican district; that with a popular candidate a nomination is equivalent to an election. Such a man we desire, and shall support to the best of our ability.

The Fenians.

The Fenian movement, at last accounts, is decidedly on the wane, and, before this paragraph reaches all our readers, we believe it will have entirely subsided. Gen. Sweeney, President Roberts, and other leaders of the outbreak have been arrested, and are kept strictly under guard. President Johnson issued a proclamation on the 6th, forbidding all persons taking any part in these unlawful proceedings, and appointing Gen. George G. Meade as commander of U. S. forces to prevent any further mischief. The rank and file are becoming discouraged, and desertions of whole companies are frequent. A battle is reported as possible, but not very probable. Our government is doing its duty, and promptly arresting men in arms on the borders.

Mr. John R. Young, of the Philadelphia Press, has accepted the position of managing editor of the New York Tribune, vice Sidney E. Gay, resigned. Mr. Young, though a young man, is a writer of no small ability, and has been thoroughly educated in the newspaper business. We wish him the very best of success in the responsible place he now occupies.

An exchange says the latest eastern fashion for a bonnet appeared on Main Street yesterday. It consisted of two rye straws tied together with a ribbon on the top of the head, and red tassels suspended at each of four ends of the straws. It was a "love of a bonnet," price only \$19.

When the cholera was at Marseilles, great quantities of sulphate of iron were used, not only in France, but also in Switzerland and Germany, to disinfect water closets, slaughter houses, and all places giving off noxious emanations, and with perfectly satisfactory results.

The Chicago tunnel extending out two miles under Lake Michigan is progressing at the rate of twenty-five feet in every twenty-four hours, or twelve and a half inches every hour.

The Boston Traveller thinks a monument should be erected to Preston King, with an inscription setting forth that he was the only man that ever preferred death to office-holding.

A child was poisoned to death in Paris by the application of tobacco juice mixed with lard to its head.

State News.

A. J. Reed, esq., closes his connection with the Winona Democrat in its issue of the 9th.

The Clara Hine was sunk by the gale on Thursday, near Lake City, and badly injured. She was towing several barges which were washed ashore and escaped much damage.

A fire in Shakopee on the 3d inst. destroyed the Bavaria Hotel and several other buildings. Loss about twelve thousand dollars, and insured for one-half of that amount.

A fire in Le Sueur on the morning of the 4th inst. consumed a large frame building, used as a store-room and school house, in the second story of which The Statesman was printed. The whole office was destroyed, including books and papers, and worth from ten to twelve hundred dollars. No insurance. This is a severe blow to Mr. Green, from which we hope he may ultimately recover. The building was insured in the St. Paul Fire and Marine for \$2,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as an unsuccessful attempt was made upon a safe in the county offices the same night.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met in this city on Wednesday and closed its labors yesterday. The following are the officers of the grand lodge of Minnesota for the ensuing year.

M. W. Grand Master—David Ramaley, of St. Paul.

R. W. Deputy Grand Master—Perry B. Clark, of Minneapolis.

R. W. Grand Secretary and Treasurer—Sherwood Hugh, of St. Paul.

R. W. Grand Marshal—E. K. Smith, of Owatonna.

R. W. Grand Conductor—W. Wedel, of Winona.

R. W. Grand Guardian—John Lux, of St. Peter.

The grand lodge adjourned to meet at Rochester on the first Wednesday of June, 1867.—Press, 8th.

Italy Before and After War.

M. Lyon Say, the eminent political economist, in an article (in The Debates) on the financial aspects of the impending war in Italy, writes as follows: "If war breaks out, and if it is prolonged, Italy is ruined, and all that can be asked of her is to recover from ruin after the war is over as promptly as possible, by dint of hard work and economy. Ruin is never irremediable for a people. France came out of the wars of the Empire ruined; she began to grow rich again under the restoration. England, which was, if not ruined, at least exhausted by those same wars of the empire—was which she had sustained by means of a forced paper currency (le cours force), as Italy is doing now, had a brilliant recovery, and the United States of America, whose ruin dates from yesterday, have undertaken without discouragement a liquidation out of which they will emerge with honor. The circulation of Italy is lost, but the industry of the Italians may restore it. There can be no sort of doubt of the depreciation of bank notes a course force if the state employs it to pay its war expenses; and we may trust that if this be a malady, it is not a mortal one. The friends of Italy have not lost all hope, even from a financial point of view, and it is just to say that they have no reason to lose hope."

The famous life-size equestrian portrait of Gen. Scott, ordered by the commonwealth of Virginia in 1857, which they refused to accept when the general declined to become a traitor to them, is clothed now, at his decease, with additional interest. It was painted by Edwin Troye, a native of Switzerland, an artist of considerable note. The general sat for the picture at West Point and selected Charlottesville for the scene. It is the largest equestrian portrait ever produced in this country, and is now in the capitol at Washington.

We have been shown, says The Boston Journal, a counterfeit gold eagle, so ingeniously made that it is calculated to defy even experts. Apparently it is genuine, so far as weight and appearance are concerned, and tested by acids it would be pronounced genuine; and even a file, unless very vigorously applied, would not show the deception. Upon breaking it open, however, the interior is filled with a small plate of platinum, and instead of being worth ten dollars in gold its value is only about one-third of that amount.

Two captains agreed to share their prizes, and met weekly to give an account of their seven days' work and signalize their luck. On one occasion Capt. A—signaled Capt. B—"I have taken something." Quick went up the bunting. "What have you taken?" and all hands stood on tip-toe of expectation. "Physic," was the pithy reply of Capt. A—

A bachelor contemporary, who often says a good thing for which he does not get credit, objects to entering the matrimonial state, for fear, as he alleges, that he should get no more credit for his martial productions than for his editorials! He evidently has no faith in an "imprint."

The prospect of a war in Europe will give an extraordinary impulse to immigration to the United States.

Gen. Butler has accepted his appointment as major general of Massachusetts militia.

Miscellaneous Items.

The first volume of Hindostanee translation of Shakespeare has been issued at Bombay.

It is said that Sir Morton Peto, the London banker, already sees a way out of his difficulties, and will soon resume payment.

Washington dispatches intimate that "my policy" is to be vigorously enforced in the west, by the decapitation of all federal office-holders who do not endorse it.

A pictorial puts in hieroglyphics the sentence, "the pen is mightier than the sword," thus: A cut of a pig-pen, a piece of old cheese, and a sword. That is a "mighty" reach of imagination.

A little boy was drowned the other day in Vermont while fishing, a large fish having been hooked by him, and the line being wound round his wrist, the fish pulling him into the water.

It is said that since the publication of Jeff. Davis' daily bill of fare at Fortress Monroe, quite a number of former rebel generals are endeavoring to have themselves arrested as prisoners of state.

The proposition to rebuild Pike's Opera House at Cincinnati by a subscription of \$250,000, in the form of tickets at seventy cents each, good for exhibition any time within two years, has been agreed upon by all parties, and immediate steps are to be taken to carry the project into effect.

If the records of the provost marshal's office were searched, it would be found that hundreds of the Fenians who are now marching to invade Canada, took out British protection papers in this country to escape the draft two years ago.—Chicago Tribune.

The Richmond Examiner, suspended by Gen. Grant, and allowed to resume publication by order of the president, on a pledge to support the policy of the executive, now announces that it has been designated to publish the Richmond letter list, on account of the undeviating support given by it to the national administration.

The South Carolina conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church has lately been in session. A report from the temperance committee representing the use of tobacco was passed in an amended form, by which the members of the conference pledge themselves to abstain from the weed by the next session of the annual conference.

The most curious work at present going forward in Paris is the leveling of the Trocadero, on the right bank of the Seine, opposite the bridge of Jena. One-fourth of the work is completed. The ground is mined, and four miles of electric battery. A surface of more than two acres is raised by each explosion.

We have on exhibition at this office the greatest natural curiosity of the age. It is nothing more nor less than a mosquito's bladder, containing the souls of twenty government swindlers, and the fortunes of a dozen or more editors, which had been accumulated in publishing a county newspaper. The taral thing is nearly half full.—Montezuma Republican.

The declining health of Judge Wilson, of the United States District Court for the northern district of Ohio, has raised an expectation of a vacancy, either by resignation or otherwise, that is creating some disturbance in politics. It is reported that the Honorable Columbus Delano, Rufus B. Spalding, and John A. Bingham are candidates for the expected vacancy.

At Rheims a will has been set aside for "ingratitude"—a cause unknown to the Code Napoleon. In the present instance, the ingratitude was of a very decided character, for it consisted in murdering the testator. The murderer afterward committed suicide, and then his wife, who was a joint legatee with him, claimed the property. The suit was instituted against her by the heirs-at-law, and the decree is in their favor.

A New Yorker, who by a lucky speculation found himself a millionaire a few months ago, was inveigled by a dashing "Southern widow," and married her. She made the money fly, and after he had been seriously involved, he ascertained to his horror that she never was a widow at all, but was a very bad woman, who was spending his thousands for the benefit of her paramour. The shock unstrung him, and last week he was consigned to a lunatic asylum, raving crazy.

The population of London has been estimated by the registrar-general at 3,054,040 on the 8th of April, 1866, five years from the date of the last census. Of this population 2,629,339 are within the metropolitan parliamentary boroughs, represented by eighteen members in the house of commons; the remaining 425,601 persons are not within the limits of any of the boroughs. The "metropolis" of the registrar general extends from Fulham to Plumstead, and from Hampstead to Streatham.

A man by the name of William Carter has been for some years doing a wonderful work in London and vicinity. He was a "master chimney sweeper," a short, thick-set, pleasant man, with small twinkling eyes, that seem to preach happiness, and a high forehead, indicative of abilities of no ordinary cast. He leased the Victoria Theatre, in London, where for twelve months he has preached to a congregation of 3,000. He has now leased also Victoria Hall, in the same vicinity. By the help of others, whom he has initiated and associated with himself, he has sometimes nine preaching places open on the Sabbath, in various parts of London.

This Congressional District.

Whether Mr. Donnelly shall continue as representative for this district, thereby occupying his present position for three successive terms, or whether he shall give way after two terms of service and allow some other one to take his place in the 40th Congress, is a question that is being extensively discussed by the people and press throughout this entire district. If he should allow his name to be withdrawn from the canvass it would narrow down the strife and save him from what will probably be an unwelcome defeat. Upon the expiration of his first term he was asked—almost demanded, in fact—by his friends that Mr. Donnelly should continue, and that with him in for a second term they would be satisfied that all just claims had been granted, as also that he would then have had sufficient opportunity to satisfactorily demonstrate his efficiency for the position.

The opportunity has been given, and now it is claimed that he should be retained still longer. This claim cannot be based upon his "eleventh hour" effort to improve the Cannon and Zumbro rivers—which, from his eloquent efforts, might be supposed to be second only to the Father of Waters, and much enlightened the "oldest inhabitant" as to their heretofore unknown vast utility. Neither can it be based upon the original scheme of peopling the desert wilds with magnificent forests which might some centuries hence give shelter to one of two travelers seeking the shady side of a forlorn and stunted scrub oak. We would not presume that upon such slight basis alone Mr. Donnelly and friends place their hopes of his re-election, but as these are his very best put forth in the dying struggle it is not presumable that there are many others left.—Red Wing Republican.

Over the Trees.

We would respectfully suggest to The La Crosse Democrat, and those publishers who have their "insides" printed at the office of that paper, that there is such a thing as being unreasonable and radical as a democrat, and of going so far as to get beyond the limits of democratic principles. The editor who desires to serve his party will labor not only to keep before his readers the correctness of the principles of his party, but will endeavor to bring to the ranks thereof as many converts as possible. To do this it is not necessary to go beyond the bounds of common decency, and assail his opponents by foul-mouthed abuse or continually insult the memory of their dead President by the application of apocryphal epithets and scurrilous language. For our part we are not willing to acknowledge fellowship with any editor who will so far forget himself and neglect his profession as to pursue a course similar to that pursued by The Democrat for some time past.

The democratic party needs no such advocates, and are more injured than benefited by them. We would remind them of the old adage—"vinegar never catches flies."—Shakopee Argus.

An adventurer named Leonidas Bulgaria has just caused some excitement in Athens and other parts of Greece. Carried away, as it would seem, by a false sentiment of patriotism, and after long laboring in secret for the triumph of what is there called the great idea, he thought the hour had come for the Christian population of Turkey to take up arms and recover their independence, his mission being to rouse them. Having succeeded in persuading about forty men to join him, he sailed with them a fortnight since for the coasts of Turkey. Several others, following his example, have taken their departure for the Danubius, Smyrna, and other towns of the Ottoman empire, and in consequence some disturbances are looked for.

At Newport, R. I., a few days ago, a soldier from the fort, about two-thirds drunk, was playing on the wharf with a large Newfoundland dog, noted for his sagacity and good nature. The animal seemed to like the sport as much as the man, but finally the contest became warm, and the dog, raising upon his hind legs, placed his fore paws upon the breast of the soldier. This threw the man off his balance, and the two fell into the dock together. The soldier, too much intoxicated to swim, was in danger of drowning, when the dog seized him and, keeping his head above water, paddled off with him to a boat near by, when both were rescued.

A very quaint looking vehicle is now the fashion in the Bois de Boulogne. It is hung on the finest springs, and is like the car of a water-nymph—a theatrical one. There is but room for the fair driver and her petticoats, and she fills it as completely as an oyster does its shell. There are no bangs, on either thigh behind or lion at the side; and, on account of its peculiarities, it is called the exclusive by ladies, and the egoists by gentlemen.

An Indiana editor a short time since stated that he should insert notices nothing in his columns without a personal knowledge of its virtues. Two weeks afterward he had a glowing puff of a patent itch ointment. Wonder if he changed his mind!

Pickpockets enjoyed a golden harvest at West Point on Friday, on the occasion of Gen. Scott's funeral. Many distinguished characters were relieved of money and valuables. Gen. Grant, it is stated, lost his watch, and Schuyler Colfax his purse.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby, Though Not Two Major Generals, Reports to the President on the Workings of the Freedmen's Bureau.

CONFIDENTIAL X ROADS, (which is in the State of Kentucky.) May 27, 1866.

To His Excellency the Dispenser of Post Offices, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

In accordance with your esteemed request, dated the 25th and received this morning, I to wuz proceeded to make due enquiry ez to the workin uv the freedmen's burrow and the condishun uv the Afrikin citizeens uv Amerikin descent in this vicinity. The fact that a ablishinist (wich place by the way I hev been solicited to accept) interferred materially with the bizness I had in hand, I to wuz tooted the horn, ez is the custom when we hev religious servis, and called my congressshun together. They kum runnin from the different groceries, and here another difficulty ensued. The grocery keepers wanted to know what we wuz goin to hev meetin on week days for? They wuz willin to shut up dooin meetin time on Sundays, ez they respected the church, and it giv us time to sweep out the turkerbar, at settery, but they'd be d—d if they wuz agoin to hev the people pulled away from their nourishment on week days. I succeeded in passin' em and went in at wuzt examine the ledzin citizeens. Their testimony is ez follows:

CAPTAIN SKELPER.

wuz a nigger ovver afore the war, and durin the late fratricidial struggle wuz a captin in the confederat servis. Wuz wuz General Forest at Fort Pillow. Hez hev much experience with niggers. Bleeves em to be adapted to the climut uv Kentucky, but much more able to stand the hot sun than the whites. When they wuz slaves never knowd em to refoze to work—know they alluz did work becoz he generally stood ovver em with a nigger whip. Since they hev bin free hez not a change; not much uv a change, ontil the nigger burrow was set up. Before that they'd take sich wages ez voo chose to giv em—since then the d—d heathen will stand out bout ez the white mob do, and wont work at all unless voo meet their wishes, which made a heap of trouble and materially retarded the development uv the country. The burrow hev corrupted the female niggers, ez they had all bin legally married by the chaplins to men they'd livd with, and wuz so set on livin with em that there's no yoose uv yoor tryin to get a house wench unless voo took her husband also. His wif was now doin degradin work at home for want uv help. Strongly urged the abrogashun uv the burrow and the removal uv the ablishin postmaster at the corners.

DEACON MCGRATH.

Wuz eggerin' wuz convint in his own mind that the Afrikin wuz now out uv his normal spear, and that the infernal burrow wuz at the bottom uv it. The nigger, afore the burrow come around, wuz docile and easily controlled. His boy Joe wuz ont a model nigger. He'd get up every mornin at 4 a. m., (wich means in the mornin), and work every day till after dark. Ez soon ez he wuz uncapicated, ez they call it, and the turrow come, I told him to get up one mornin, and he told me impudently that he'd concluded he wuz a wooden. I undertook to chastise him with a fence-stake, wherupon he sailed in and whaled me, and the burrow to wich I applied for redress laift in my face. He left, and is now dragging out a miserable existance in Ohio, on the begarly pittance uv two dollars a day, and my farm is runnin to weeds. He concluded by givin it ez his solemn opinion that he never could be recon. He applied to the government so long ez the burrow wuz tolerable, and that ablishin held the post o'ris at the corners.

GENERAL DISGOS.

considered the burrow a inkubus upon the wuz. It interferred between master and servant. Good gitt up better of the nigger wuz left to the natural laws wich regulates capital and labor. Tried to keep his niggers, and did keep em the past summer till after the crop wuz in, and then tried to settle with em for four dollars a month, with sich deductions for food, sickness, and brackles, et settery ez wuz just. At length the niggers all uv em in my debt, and generosly proposed to let em work it out, choppin cord wood dooin the winter. Happen em uv afore the burrow, a d wuz forest to pay em each \$15 per month. Consider the burrow ez all that stands in the way uv reconstruction, thought the removal uv the ablishin postmaster at the corners and the appointment uv a sound consistin dinkered wood grately assistin in conciliatin the Kentucky mind.

I tried to get some nigger testimony but could elicit nothin worth wile. One nigger who spends the left uv his time at the corners wuz opposed to the burrow becoz it stoppt rations on him, and Lucy, a octoroon, who formerly belonged to and still resides with Elder Garvit (who is now absent ez a delegate to a southern religious convention at Louisville), testified that the burrow "wuz no grate shakes," becoz bein ez the older wuz a widower and the father uv all her children, and bein she's a free woman, she askt the agent to make the older marry her, and he woudn't do it. But sich evidence is irrelevant, and I didn't consider it worth while botherin your Excellency with it. Both, however, strongly insisted on the removal uv the ablishin postmaster at the corners.

ANIMUS PETTUS
wuz convint the burrow wuz agin the

prosperity uv the state and wuz underminin the moral and physikle welfare uv the nigger. It mad him impudent. Hed sum uv em workin for him, and notist at noons and nites he'd find em with a spellin book and a reader. Didn't bleeve in readin. Cooodent read hiself, but hed a cousin wuznt he moved off to Itepsany, quit the dom, and becom a longthin ablishinist. Heard he was killed in the war, and served him rite. Wanted to know what he woud do when the niggers cood all read. Sposed wed hev to let em to offis, ez the people alluz selected sich when they cood find em. Didnt bleeve in nigger equality, and wuz in favor uv a imediate change in the post office at the corners.

Capin McSlather thought things hed cum to a sweet old pass when a man coodnt lather a nigger without bein hauled up afore a burro.

Kurmel Pelter thought of your Excellency cood witness the corrupshun that eggerist in the burrow yood make short work uv it. Why, he whippin a nigger hand more than he ought, perhaps, and he did uv the injuries. It wuz a aggravatin case. The nigger wuz sassy, and it cost \$316 to provide for his family. That infamous burrow made me pay for their rashens all winter. He asked indignantly of this wuz wuz not a free kentry into wich such things wuz permitted. And the ablishin postmaster at the corners approved the tyrannik action. He demanded his removal.

I conceive it to be unnecessary to submit further testimony. I know not what luck your other commissioners may hev met with in takin testimony on this subjick, but in this vicinity there can't be no doubt that there can't be that love for the government without wich free instooshens won't flourish to any alarmin extent until this monster is squelched. The testimony is unanimous, and them ez I hev eggsaminad are respectin' wuz.

You may hev totist also the singler unanimity with wich they all bore testimony to the necessity uv a change in the postofis at the corners. I indorse all they say on this question, konsiderin that that change is ez necessary in the grate work uv pacifyin and consiliatin ez is the removal of the burrow. In case a change is made, I woud say for your guidance that I hev been wuztally solicited by my friends to accept the position, and, to pacify em, hev at last yielded a reluctant consent. The fact that I never served in the confederate army may be an objection, but to offset that I voted for Vallandigham twice.

If possible, send me a pardon at the same time voo send me my commission ez postmaster, for if the postofis don't pay, I may want to run for some other office, in w'ich event that document woud be essential to my success.

With sentiments of the most profound respect, I am truly yours,
PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Laite pastor uv the church uv the New Dispensashun.—Toledo Blade.

The Fenian Stephens has at last seen fit to give some hint as to the manner in which his escape from prison was effected. He declares that he willfully allowed himself to be arrested in November last, judging that this would be the most effective means of firing the Fenian heart in America, and relying upon legal quibbles to insure his escape at the time of trial. On reflection he considered that the legal quibbles might not so surely procure his release after all, and that the Fenian heart could be more effectively fired by his getting out of prison. Almost simultaneously he learned that parties outside were plotting to assist his escape, and he was enabled to consult with them. They had procured keys to the doors of the prison, which were unlocked at the appointed time, letting Stephens out into the yard. Then, after climbing the walls of the prison yard in a dextrous manner, he found himself free, with six houses in the immediate vicinity ready to receive him, and six householders waiting his arrival.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

NEW STORE.

New Goods and Old Prices.

EDISON'S BLOCK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

NEW STORE.

New Goods and Old Prices.

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AUCTION! AUCTION!

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New Goods and Old Prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
General Headquarters, State of Minn. }
Adjutant General's Office, }
St. Paul, June 4th, 1866. }

For the purpose of "encouraging the organization of Volunteer Militia Companies of Light Artillery, a piece of artillery, with caisson, will be issued to each company upon filing proper evidence in this office that such company has been regularly organized.

A bond with sufficient sureties for the safe keeping and return of the ordnance issued will be required in every instance. In the distribution of the several pieces of artillery preference will be given to companies now organizing in the frontier counties of the state.

H. P. VAN CREEVE,
Adjutant General.

FARM FOR SALE.—CONTAINING IN

all 270 acres. It is situated about 4 miles from Hastings, in a good location, land excellent, 30 acres of timber, and about 30 acres of meadow. 100 acres under cultivation, good fences, two good dwelling houses upon it, with good stables and outbuildings, and granary, capable of holding 3000 bushels of grain. A great inducement to any one who wants a good farm with prairie, timber, meadow, and water upon it. Will sell 110 acres, 160 acres, or the whole. For price and particulars enquire of T. R. Huddleston, attorney and real estate dealer, at the office of Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock, or to Louis Fisher, Hastings, Minn. 9-4f

GO TO THE

Hoosier Grocery

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for the

EDISON'S BLOCK

Best and Cheapest Groceries

IN THE CITY.

9-1w ALLEN & SCOTT.

THE GREAT

Consolidation Circus

Five Shows in one, will exhibit in Hastings on

Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

This immense alliance is composed of two hundred men and horses, fifty performers, five lady equestrians, and four highly popular clowns. It has the most magnificent stand of highly trained horses, educated mules, and diminutive ponies, ever brought together in one show in the United States, composed as it is of the principal performers, mules, horses, ponies, etc., of the following well known institutions: J. L. Davenport's Great Circus, J. F. Howe's Champion Circus of the Republic, Ayman's Great Circus, and H. H. Glerroy's far famed German Circus, Williams & Mankins Great Grecian Gymnasium.

A combination of equestrian and gymnastic, acrobatic and athletic talent never before consolidated in any one institution, either in Europe or America.

The performance will consist of all that is novel and brilliant in horsemanship, grand and courageous in gymnasia, or animated and graceful in athletic skill, by the universally admitted greatest artists of the day.

Equestrian pageants and cavalcades, cavalry evolutions, comic pantomimes, grand and lofty tumbling, double somersaulting, etc., will be introduced at each entertainment, in rapid succession. The whole forming one of the most acceptable, unique, and brilliant shows ever given at any one time, under any one canvas, on the continent of America.

The performance will consist of nearly every act that has ever been introduced in an arena in the United States, by a troupe of artists by far the largest and most talented ever consolidated in any one circus in this or any other country. It is the aim and desire of the management to give such a show, that while it may please and instruct every one, it will be so guarded as not to offend the most fastidious.

Each performance will commence with a grand Ten Horse Entree, entitled The Camp of the Cossacks.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock, p. m. Admission 50 cts. Children under 12 years 25 cts.

A. W. MORRIS,
Agent.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the First National Bank.

New Publications.

Gail Hamilton has in the press of her publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, a new volume specially adapted to summer reading, and bearing the title of "Summer Rest." Most of the articles in this volume are now for the first time printed, and will be found equal to any of the author's most brilliant essays. Hellenism appears again on the carpet; and his exploits in the way of gardening and other domestic matters are made very amusing. Gail Hamilton is never dull. Possessed of a clear and ready wit, speaking boldly, and that to upon topics wherein woman have been supposed to have but little interest, she has already gathered about her an audience, which, by its hearty appreciation of her writings, attests the truth of many of her convictions. The success of her various volumes of essays has been without a parallel; in fact she is the most successful writer of the day.

The Pulpit and Rostrum.—We have received No. 38 of this pamphlet serial, which is "The Lower Depth of the Great American Metropolis," by the Rev. Peter Stryker, Schenckhorn, Bancroft, & Co., New York.

Monthlies.

The Phrenological Journal.—The June number contains portraits of the Hon. Solomon Foot, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, Constance Emily Kent, Jenny Lind, a group of Moquis or Utah Indians, with upwards of twenty illustrations and sketches of character; also Practical Physiology, Love and Lovers, Marriage and Divorce, Celibacy, Revelation and Science, Your Likeness, Strong Men, Hints to Preachers and Sextons, Physical Culture, True Politics, How to Talk, Fashions, etc. \$2 a year, or 20 cents a number. A new volume, the 44th, begins with the next number. Address Fowler & Wells, 289 Broadway, New York.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The number for the current month contains a handsome steel engraving, Christ and the Sisters of Bethany, double colored fashion plate, and the usual variety of miscellaneous reading, stories, receipts, etc. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

The Atlantic Monthly.—The June number contains a steel portrait of the rebel lieutenant-general, James Longstreet, and the usual assortment of reading matter. We commend it to our friends of the copper persuasion. Van Eyrie, Horton, & Co., New York.

The Galaxy.—No. 111, contains the second article of Prof. Eliot on the Art of Dining, which alone is worth the price of a year's subscription. It has been enlarged sixteen pages to suit the demand. W. C. & F. P. Church, New York.

The Atlantic Monthly.—The June number closes the seventeenth volume of this valuable publication, which we regard at the head of all similar works. We read it each month with greater interest. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

Our Young Folks.—The June number is a very interesting one, and a welcome visitor in every household. Besides, they offer large inducements for clubs. Send for a specimen copy. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

Catechism.

Treason must be made odious. Traitors must be punished and impoverished; they must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed; and, after making treason odious, every union man and the government should be reimbursed out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country.—*Andrew Johnson, April 21, 1865.*

Question. How is treason made odious?

Answer. By paroling rebels.

Q. How are traitors impoverished?

A. By giving them back their property.

Q. How are social powers of traitors destroyed?

A. By giving them the sole right to govern.

Q. How are union men and the government reimbursed from the pockets of those who have inflicted the great suffering upon the country?

A. By giving the whitewashed rebels the power to repudiate our national debt, and by indemnifying them for the loss of their slaves.

Q. How are union soldiers treated?

A. They are told to go home, work, and make themselves fit for future elevation.

Q. How are rebel soldiers treated?

A. They are appointed and elected to positions, such as governors and secretaries of state, attorney-generals, representatives and senators.

Q. What is true democracy in 1865?

A. To punish your friends and forgive your enemies.

Q. Who was Moses?

A. The savior and leader of Israel.

Q. Who is the Moses of the 19th century?

A. A man who, instead of going with Israel, remains in Egypt near the flesh pots, and forsakes his people.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Lost Purse.

A friend related to me a simple story, not long since, which I think is worth telling over. The parties of whom he spoke were near by, and it was the presence of the hero that called the circumstance to mind.

Abel Morton was a youth about seventeen. His mother was a widow, and he an only child. They lived in a small hut in the outskirts of the village, and were very poor. During the long winter, the widow had been quite sick, so that Abel had been obliged to spend most of his time with her. The youth had never learned any trade as various circumstances had combined to prevent his leaving home. He worked whenever he could get work to do, and thus far had managed to find food enough to keep himself and mother alive, though they suffered much with cold.

As the spring opened, Abel tried to find work, but was not successful. He picked up a few odd jobs now and then, but the proceeds were barely sufficient to purchase enough of the coarsest, cheapest food. Clothing they could not buy, and poor Abel began to fear that he must beg a suit of clothes, or what was worse, leave his mother. But the latter he could not do.

One afternoon he went into the village and spent several hours in hunting for work, but he found nothing to do. Some seemed to turn him away because he looked so ragged, while others said they never employed any one outside of their own households.

Faint and sick at heart, Abel turned his steps homeward. He left the village, and was turning into the narrow lane that led to his home, when he detected something peculiar upon the roadside. He picked it up, and found it to be a small knit purse. It was quite heavy, and the jingle of the contents was too sharp and clear for copper.

The poor youth did not stop to open it then, for it was already dusk, and he knew his mother would be anxious. So with strangely beating heart he hurried homeward. He entered the little room in which his mother was sitting, and sank down in a chair.

"Alas! no work," the widow murmured as she saw the cloud upon the boy's face.

"No," he replied. "I tried all around, but it was no use."

"Never mind, Abel. God is good. We shall not suffer as those who do not trust in Him."

"But how does He help us, mother?" asked Abel in a faltering voice.

"In many ways, my son. He has preserved us in many trials, and has given us hope and courage. He has preserved to me a true and virtuous child, and has held us clear of many sufferings which afflict our fellows. Look at Mrs. Tyndal; see her with all her wealth suffering what I would not suffer for worlds. See her only son, a poor, miserable inebriate, and in prison for a drunken crime. For what would we exchange our noble consciousness of right and honor?"

Abel made no reply. There had been something bearing down heavily upon his soul, something that lay in his pocket and sent forth a serpent song of plenty. But the load was removed. He drew the purse forth from his pocket and laid it on the table by his side.

"What is that?" said the widow, as she heard the sharp chink of the coin.

"A purse—I found it on the road."

"Found it? Oh! did you find it?"

"Yes, my mother. In the road just at the turn of our lane. It lay on the footpath."

A candle was lighted and the purse opened. It contained twenty silver half-dollars.

"Ten dollars," whispered Abel. "Perhaps we can find who lost it."

"Isn't there some name to the purse?" asked the mother.

She took it as she spoke, and upon the inside of the clasp, which was lined with red morocco, she read "John Thompson."

John Thompson was one of the wealthiest men of the place. He owned a very large farm, and, besides supplying a large amount of milk to customers, he raised large quantities of garden sauce and fine fruit, which he sent to a neighboring city.

"Ah, how easily he could spare it!" whispered Abel.

"That is so in a measure, my son," said the widow, solemnly. "His would not be the loss, but we should lose—Oh! how much?"

"We, mother?"

"Ah, my boy. Should you keep this—should we keep it—where would our honor be? The next time you meet Mr. Thompson you'll fear to look him in the face. You could not look at him with the happy consciousness of your own innocence. There would be a stain upon your character, a sting in your soul. Oh, would you keep it, Abel?"

"No, my mother. I would not. No, no—I'll carry it back this very night."

"You might wait till morning; you must get some wood now."

The purse was laid away in a place of safety, and on the following morning Abel started off bright and early, and walked with a buoyant step, for he was satisfied with the work he was doing.

Mr. Thompson lived in a large mansion on the top of a gentle eminence, at a short distance from the road, which was surrounded by a park of noble trees. Abel took his way up the newly gravelled walk, and met the owner upon the broad piazza.

"Do you wish to see me, sir?" said the host. He was a kind generous looking man, stout and corpulent, with a face full of health and good humor.

"Yes, sir," answered Abel promptly, at the same time ascending the piazza.

"I found a purse last evening, and on opening it we found your name upon it."

"And who is *my*?"

"My mother and me, sir."

"Then you did not think you needed the money?"

"Sir?" said the youth with inquiry.

"Seeing that you bring the money to me, I suppose you had no use for it?"

"Use for it, sir?" repeated Abel, at a loss how to understand the man. "Oh, God knows we had use for it, but not so much as we had for our honor and truth."

"Were you afraid to keep it?" pursued Mr. Thompson, in the same peculiar tone.

"Afraid! what do you mean? Do I love my mother because I am afraid to lose her? I brought your money back because it was yours and not mine."

"Thus speaking, Abel handed the gentleman the purse, and turned away. Mr. Thompson did not say a word, and the youth kept on, feeling glad that he had done right; yet, at the moment all ready to cry at the reception he met.

When he reached home he sank into a chair and leaned his head upon his hand.

"Why, what's the matter, Abel?" asked his mother in alarm.

"But before he could answer they were both startled by hearing a horse trot up to the door. It was Mr. Thompson. He dismounted, and, as the door was open, entered without ceremony. He bade the widow a cheerful good morning, and then took a seat.

"I've come on business, and I may as well proceed at once." Then turning to Abel he asked:

"Are you engaged at present?"

"No, sir," replied the youth eagerly, for the man spoke very kindly.

"Wouldn't you like something to do?"

"O, yes, sir. I spent all day yesterday in looking for work. My mother is not well, and I must earn something."

"Can you write?"

"Yes, sir."

"Pretty well?"

"Yes, sir. My mother has taught me more than I should have learned at school."

"Can you cipher, then?"

"Yes, sir; I have been pretty thorough as far as cube root."

"Can you drive two horses?"

"Yes, sir. I drove the stage from here to Granthorough a good many times last winter."

"Then I think you are just the man I want. In a few days I shall send some sauce to the city, and as yet I have no one to take charge of that department. For the last ten years I have had considerable business. The man who carries my produce to market has considerable money to collect; sometimes it will average a hundred dollars a day for a week at a time. When I buy up fruit and berries to send to the city, the receipts are considerable. How should you like the place?"

"I could be with my mother at night, sir?"

"Then I should like very much—very much, sir. And if I serve you I shall serve you faithfully."

"I have no fears on that account," said Mr. Thompson, with a peculiar look. "I am fully satisfied of your honesty; I saw you pick up my purse."

There was a slight shudder passing through the youth's soul, for he could not help thinking that would have been the result had he kept the money.

"You are not the first one I have tried," resumed the gentleman. "First I looked upon Samuel Stephens. He is poor, and I thought him capable. I dropped my purse with my name plainly written upon it. He did find it, and he kept it. Next I tried Lot Poole, and he did the same. Some might say I had no business to place temptation in a poor youth's way; but I would give employment to those who most needed it, and as there is ample temptation in the work I must have done, I thought I had a right to try them. But you proved yourself trustworthy, and I am glad of it. And now if upon trial you suit me, I will pay you forty dollars a month and board you. What say you to that?"

But poor Abel knew not what to say. The sun seemed to be shining on him. He had wondered if he should get as much as fifteen.

"Forty," he whispered, fearful that he had misunderstood him.

"Yes, forty dollars a month. Will not that answer?"

"O, yes, sir. It is more than I expected—much more."

"Then you will be better satisfied. I like to have those who work for me satisfied, and then I will be able to do my work. So, suppose you come up and look around; we commence the first month to-day."

The poor widow felt it her duty to say something before the kind man left, so she turned towards him and opened her mouth, and then—began to cry. Mr. Thompson understood it, took her by the hand, and bade her be of good cheer, and then hastened away.

Until the sound of his horse's tramp had died away in the distance, both mother and son sat in perfect silence. At last the widow rose and sank upon her son's bosom.

"O, Abel! God has blessed us wonderfully!"

"Suppose I had kept the money," whispered the youth.

"Not that—not that my son. O, it was not the money; though the money like the mirror reflected yourself. It was the stern integrity of your soul. You couldn't have kept it. The simple carrying back of ten dollars was little to be compared with the principles to be involved. He saw your honor—your truth—and for what you are he has hired you."

Abel went up to the great house and soon found something to do. When he returned home at night, Mr. Thompson sent a covered basket for his mother, and Mr. Thompson gave him a word on the tailor for a new suit of clothes. The busy season came on, and Mr. Thompson was not long in discovering that he had won a treasure in his new hand. Abel sold more produce than

had been sold before; at least he returned more money, which was far better. That was not all. The business was kept square to the fraction of a penny every day, so that at any moment Mr. Thompson could tell just how he stood.

But there was one difficulty.

The producer often wished for the assistance of his agent in the evening, especially when he had accounts to make out. So he talked with his wife, and it was soon arranged that the widow Morton should come and find a home beneath their roof. She had grown stronger, and the flush of health was upon her cheek, since her son had afforded her the many comforts that she needed, and she accepted the offer with pleasure. Abel could now spend all his time in his employer's interest, and the happiness of all concerned was greatly enhanced thereby.

I saw a wealthy man walk to his house, and as he stood and gazed around upon his broad acres half a dozen children broke away from an old lady who had been playing with them, and bounded to his side; and could hear the happy cries of "Pa—pa!"

It was Abel Morton, and the old lady was his mother. He was an honest, happy man, for strict honor and truth had been his guide through life.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

A Paper Eater.

A young lady of this city while at school contracted a bad habit, which she now finds it impossible to break off—that of chewing paper. Her parents buy it for her by the ream, and she consumes, on an average, a quire per week, rolling her paper ball under her tongue as a sweet morsel, and squirting the saliva about like an old salt. She is quite a connoisseur in the matter of paper, and evinces a decided preference for a certain pale blue unruled soap, which she calls a day or two she becomes restless, drowsy, and melancholy, refuses to eat or be comforted, and is not herself until a fresh supply is procured.

"How is Miss—?" we inquired of a female friend the other day. "Not well," was the reply, "her paper doesn't agree with her."

We have heard of opium eating, snuff eating, arsenic eating, and pencil eating among the female fraternity, but we believe this is the first instance of paper eating which has come under our knowledge. If the young lady knew how paper is made, we think she would make an extraordinary effort to break off this pernicious habit. In the hope that this article may pass beneath her eye, we suggest some of the materials which in the course of a month of paper eating are reduced to pulp between her pretty teeth: Bandages from sore legs, rags from the gutter, cotton diapers, shirt-tails, and all sorts of miscellaneous odds and ends. Bah! If that does not effect a reformation, she is incorrigible.—*Exchange.*

Cause of Divorce.

A New York correspondent writes that a fashionable couple, a man, married but not mated, as the story goes, quarreled a few mornings since and the wife, by the advice of her parents, sued for a divorce. The cause is only noteworthy from the ridiculous cause of the quarrel. One morning it seems that the husband washed himself, as usual, in the bowl used by both, but the lady, for some reason, refused to use it that morning, and rang the bell for another. It was brought, when the now indignant husband flung it violently on the floor, breaking it in pieces. The wife thereupon called him hard names, when he locked the bedroom door, and insisted that she should use the first bowl. She vowed that she wouldn't if she went "with a dirty face for a week." He swore she should; and so, filling the bowl, he seized her hands, and, using sufficient force, washed her face for her. He then unlocked the door, and went to his business, while she went to consult a lawyer, and the suit began.

A curious theory regarding the origin of coal has just been announced in one of the American journals. Rock oil is generally supposed to have resulted from the exposure of the globe, in fact, to have been produced by Nature's process of distillation. The hypothesis just stated involves a converse proposition—viz, that coal itself arises from the condensation of petroleum, which first comes from the action of heat on plants. The pitch layer of Trinidad is referred to in support to this idea. Trees grow on the hardened pitch in a state of ebullition, and one can readily conceive of the hardened pitch in a state of ebullition, and of the trees growing on it being thus engulfed. The theory is ingenious, but it does not explain all the facts, and is entirely irreconcilable with some of them. For example, it could not possibly explain the origin of coal-beds containing all the constituents of petroleum, and it would not account for the presence of large accumulations of pure carbon.

Unpopular Young Men.

"The girls" will not forgive a London critic for thus disparaging the promising fathers of their own sweet families; and I find well educated young men of twenty who have never read the Waverley novels; who know nothing of the glorious romance of Ivanhoe, save what they have gathered from a parody in some so-called comic publication, or a burlesque at the theatre. I once knew a popular author, all of the present time, who had never read the Vicar of Wakefield. Our young men also skip the poets. There was a time when parents and guardians had to complain that their sons and wards were Shakespeare men, and wasted their time in declaiming plays; there was a time not long gone, when Byron and Shelley had to be hidden away from the impressionable youths who were too much given to poetry. But, now-a-days, Shakespeare and Byron and the rest of the English classics lie with dust an inch thick on them."

AGRICULTURAL.

Nails in Fruit Trees.

A singular fact, and one worth to be recorded, was mentioned to us a few days since by Mr. Alexander Drake, of Albemarle. He stated that whilst on a visit to a neighbor his attention was called to a large peach orchard, every tree in which was totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three, and these were the most thrifty peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to the host was an experiment made in consequence of observation that those parts of worm eaten timber into which nails had been driven were generally sound. When the trees were about a year old, he had selected three of them, and driven a ten penny nail through the body, as near the ground as possible. Whilst the balance of his orchard had gradually failed, and finally yielded to the ravages of the worms, these three trees, selected at random, treated precisely the same manner, with the exception of nailing, had always been vigorous and healthy, furnishing him at that very period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron furnished by the nail is offensive to the worm, whilst it is harmless, or perhaps beneficial, to the tree.

A chemical writer on this subject says: "The oxidation or rusting of the iron by the sap evolves ammonia, which, as the sap rises, will of course impregnate every part of the foliage, and prove to severe a dose for the delicate palate of intruding insects."

This writer recommends driving half a dozen nails into the trunk. Several experiments of the kind have resulted successfully.—*Southern Planter.*

The fact seems frequently to be overlooked that weeds do more than really occupy the space of land which otherwise might be profitably cultivated; they exhaust the soil almost as much as the valuable crops. We say "almost," for in the absence of direct experiments upon the point, we only conjecture it, but we may say that the conjecture is well founded. So far as analyses have been carried out, Prof. Buckman shows that field-weeds carry off from the soil an abundant supply of alkalies and phosphates. The extirpation of weeds in pasture land is best brought about by continued mowing down of their leaves. Let the "fact" be always borne in mind, as the great authority on weeds says, "As the leaves are lungs of the plant, never allow the lungs to develop themselves."

In cities and the larger towns where lots are small, the occupants of them usually make every foot of ground, not occupied by buildings, available for the production of vegetables. This is good, as a matter of simple economy only, but better as affording healthful and nutritious luxuries in their season which their means might not otherwise enable them to obtain when wanted. A good variety of garden products helps a family along amazingly, and when it is remembered that every laborer has a few unoccupied hours each week at his disposal he must be held culpably remiss if no garden, well-stocked and clear of weeds, flanks or environs his dwelling. So much for the city and town, but what of the farms and farmers?—*Rural New Yorker.*

We believe many grapes and other cuttings fail to grow because of too long drying, or being out of the ground from the time of cutting from the vine or bush, until planting out. In our practice, we have rarely lost a cutting whenever we put it in sand or in earth immediately after taking it from the parent plant. When we have received cuttings too dry to please us, we have practised laying them horizontally under ground about four inches deep, in a well-drained place, and then frequently saturating the ground with water. We thus keep them wet, and the wood and buds swell alike evenly, while the well-drained or sandy land prevents any standing water.

Now is the time to get rid of the miller for the season. If you kill every worm in your own lives you will have no trouble with them unless you have careless bee keepers in your own neighborhood. Examine the bottom boards, every morning; the bees will do their part and gnaw them from the combs, when if you do yours as well and kill all that are dropped, you will save yourself much trouble in the future. A few moments spent in this way will avail you more than all the moth traps ever invented. The miller has no terror for careful bee keepers and strong colonies.

Cows should be milked early in the morning, so that they can feed on the dewy grass. The hours of such feed is worth as much as that of the rest of the day, towards getting a good flow of milk. So wake up, boys, at father's rap on the partition wall, and hurry to the yard with the pail in the hand, and have the cows in the pasture before anybody's else. Be sure and milk clean. A boy who will always milk clean will have a good recommendation of being faithful wherever he goes, and such recommendation always goes a great way among business men.—*Maine Farmer.*

We always found that it was infinitely better policy to set a good table and feed laborers well than to ever give them a short meal, or try to get them to labor an unreasonable number of hours in a day. A good farmer will not seek to get extra work out of his laborers by turning day into twilight or night. Laborers regard this practice as an imposition, and will become morose and discontented at the exaction. Besides, exhausted nature requires a suitable time to recruit its energies, and should have it.

If the feed of sheep is suddenly changed in the spring from grain to grass, a weak spot in the wool is the unfailing proof of it.

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tion over, or needless infliction of pain upon the upholders of the Union. For this cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern states to their former power and influence in our Union, on the basis of all rights for all the people.

It will labor in hope to prove that substitution of free slave labor must veritably and universally conduce to increase of industry, thrift, prosperity and wealth, so that the South, within

substitution of free slave labor must veritably and universally conduce to increase of industry, thrift, prosperity and wealth, so that the South, within next ten years, must look back amazed at her long persistence in a practice so baneful as the chattelizing of man.

It will labor for the diffusion of common school education, manufactures, useful arts, etc., etc., throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be

useful arts, etc., etc., throughout the nation hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be served and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the protection of home industry by discriminating duties on foreign products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined

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THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

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Miscellaneous Items.
In the reign of King Henry the Fourth of England the binding of a manuscript book cost as much as it did to purchase an ox.

There are at present eighty newspapers in Missouri, twenty-eight of which are conservative, while the remainder are decidedly radical.

A proposition will be introduced into congress to hereafter pay each member thereof \$10,000 per term and actual traveling expenses. This will equalize the pay of all members.

It is estimated that the losses of property by fire at St. Louis, during the past two weeks, amount over \$2,000,000, on which the insurance approximate to \$1,125,000.

Dispatches from San Francisco show that there have been atrocious acts of piracy in the Chinese waters; also that the surveys for the Russian-American telegraph are progressing satisfactorily.

The cholera still prevails in Southern Russia, where the mildness of the winter has produced a great deal of illness.

At Moscow there have been so many cases of typhoid fever lately that the hospitals are full.

During the month of May there were shipped from New York to the lately rebellious states 20,496 pounds of gunpowder, 54,539 pounds of shot, 212,000 percussion caps, 156,721 ball cartridges, and 1,165 guns and pistols.

The assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau in Alabama estimates that 33,000 rations will be needed by the destitute persons in that state during the month of June. A large proportion of these are white inhabitants.

The most astounding frauds have been shown in the late street openings in New York. Three street opening surveys received last year about \$100,000, and various other city officials have been convicted of the grossest dishonesty.

The surrender of Lee's army threw into the hands of our government thirty thousand muskets of British manufacture. These were sold to a speculator, and from him purchased at double their original cost by the Canadian authorities.

Some one photographs Tennyson thus: he is fifty-three years old; has a weak voice and shuffling gait; wears glasses in most of the time; generally dresses in gray clothes; has a melancholy, ruminating voice, and wears, when his features are in repose, an expression of classical habitual sadness.

The receipts from customs at the several southern ports last month were unusually large, those at New Orleans alone amounting to about two millions. The total receipts from this source, when all the ports are heard from, will amount, it is estimated, to nearly seventy millions of dollars in gold.

Protest, the incarnate murderer of the Deering family, expiated his infamous crime on the gallows, at Philadelphia, on Friday of last week. For a number of days the only persons allowed to see him were his religious confessor, but he remained as grossly stoical as usual to the end. The execution was witnessed by but a few persons, among whom were six reporters for the city papers.

A remarkable tusk, measuring ten feet two inches in length and twenty-two inches in circumference at the thickest part, has been found ten feet below the surface in excavating the gravel for the Spalding and March railway in England at the pits of Deeping St. James. It is in a good state of preservation. It is believed to be the tusk of a mammoth, many specimens of which have been found at various times in different parts of England.

Letters received at the state department by the 1st European mail from our ministers at several European courts are unanimous in stating war on the continent is inevitable; that at best it can only be postponed, not avoided. All the contending parties, while pretending to deprecate the inauguration of hostilities, continue to arm, and preparations are being made on a scale which far exceeds the wars of Napoleon. They also think that England will eventually be dragged into it.

The court of common pleas at Pittsburgh has awarded Martha J. Hinds \$2,500 damages from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago Railroad Company. The circumstances were somewhat singular. The lady was a passenger on the Newcastle accommodation train west, on the 5th day of October last, and was injured by having her arm broken, near Beaver Station, Beaver County, Penn., during a fight which occurred among some of the passengers in the car she was in.

Another explosive compound, more destructive than nitro-glycerine, has been brought to light. This chemical compound is called Sodium Amalgam. It is never manufactured in very large quantities, though it has been advertised for sale in San Francisco, one firm claiming to have as much as two hundred ounces for sale. The amount is not large, but when it is understood that the explosive power of one ounce of sodium is equal to that of twenty-five pounds of powder, or two and a half pounds of nitro-glycerine, it can readily be conceived that even fifteen or twenty ounces, exploded in one place, would create immense havoc.

When one further reflects that even so little a thing as a spoonful of water coming in contact with two hundred ounces of sodium would cause an explosion equal to that which would be occasioned by the ignition of five thousand pounds of gunpowder, or the concussion of five hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine, we can form some conception of its tremendous destructive power.

From Arthur's Home Magazine.

Sontag's First Debut.

With his fragrant coffee on the table before him, his finely flavored pipe in his mouth, sat Holbein, manager of the Prague Theatre, yet he felt relief for neither of his favorites, and dark clouds rested upon his brow. Indeed, the position of manager is not calculated always to color with rose tints the humor of its occupant. "A Prima Donna! A kingdom for a Prima Donna!" cried the poor, troubled man, for he had promised to procure one in the place of his own who had fallen sick, and he knew not how he could keep his word. The celebrated tenor singer, Gerstaecker, who was visiting in the city, had so delighted the public with his magnificent voice and exquisite style that in spite of the heat of summer he was eagerly called for, to appear in opera. Now without some one to fill the place of the invalid soprano, this would of course be impossible. As it was expected of him to furnish the wanting element was it wonderful that the manager's Mocha had lost its flavor, and that his brow was clouded?

With a gentle rap at the door, his friend, the Kapellmeister and Opera director, Tribensee, entered, and the first sound that met his ear was the almost despairing cry:

"It is well that you are come, help me, stand by me. A kingdom for a soprano singer, were it but for one role!"

"First give me the kingdom, and then I will furnish the singer!" was the laughing reply. "But what is the role?"

"Gerstaecker has declared his willingness to sing Jean de Paris. It is said to be one of his best efforts, everything is ready for the representation, the only thing wanting is the Princess Navarre."

"Only Donna Clara, Princess of Navarre? Why, I should say everything was wanting there," said Tribensee playfully, when looking up at the other's sorry face, he continued still cheerfully, but, consolingly too, "Hold up your head, Holbein! I will see to the wanting trifle, I will provide you with the most serene princess, I have one amongst my scholars."

"Who, oh, who is this pearl?"

"Jettler, Sontag's pretty little daughter. She is a little star, full of wisdom and talent, full of understanding and enthusiasm. She is just studying with me the role of the Princess of Navarre. So then in five days—too long! Why, man you are unreasonable! Well then, in three days you can give the opera, that is, if Gerstaecker will sing with little one, for she is young, very young indeed."

"And you think she will succeed, that she will not disgrace us?"

"She! Disgrace us? Certainly not."

"Then it is decided. Your word is enough for me. Thank God, there is a load gone from my heart!" and the happy manager sprang joyfully up, whilst the Kapellmeister took a speedy leave and hastened off to his pupil.

At the house door he was met by the silvery, bell-like tones of Henriette's voice, and the old teacher's heart glowed with pleasure at finding his favorite pupil at her studies so early in the morning, and when she was not expecting him either. Softly he opened her door, and unobserved by the charming girl who sat at the piano, stood eagerly listening, smiling with satisfaction when she sang a passage over and over until she had it perfect. At last, when she had finished a phrase of the most extremely difficult "coloratura" with astonishing skill and sureness, he could maintain his silence no longer, but heartily clapping his hands, he cried:

"You are a glorious girl, Jettler, and in three days you shall appear as princess in Jean de Paris."

The young girl, who had sprung quickly up and, all glowing with the praise and applause, hastened towards her teacher, now fell back in affright at this startling news, unable to speak a word, plainly showing her feeling by her expressive face and clear blue eyes.

"My dear child, keep up your courage," said Tribensee, soothingly, when he saw her standing there so pale and trembling, "do you think I would have said you could sing the princess if I had not been sure of it? And will you not do credit to your old friend and teacher; shall he not be proud of you?"

A quiver of joy thrilled through the charming form of the young girl. The roses bloomed once more on the cheeks that had been so pale, the roses of fresh, early youth, almost childhood, the eyes beamed with courage and enthusiasm, the whole face was illuminated as though transfigured by the pure dedication to art, and with a firm voice Henriette said—

"You have said, master, that I can do it; your word shall not be brought to shame! I shall be ready in three days to appear as the princess of Navarre."

"God bless you, my child!"

"Do you know that Gerstaecker is going to sing Jean de Paris to-morrow?"

"I cried one passer by to another. I'm hurrying off to get tickets, they say there is a great press about the box."

"But the first singer is sick, who is going to give the princess?"

"Little Sontag—the daughter of the actress."

"She? Why it is not long since she was playing with her doll—she was always a fine child—but she must be very young."

"These and similar expressions might have been heard in the streets the day before the representation and on the following evening, too, when, notwithstanding the intense heat, a large audience eagerly awaited the artistic treat of seeing and hearing the distinguished guest in Jean de Paris. At last Gerstaecker appeared, and played and sang so that it was a pleasure to listen to him, and he was met by bursts of enthusiastic applause. Now and then acquaintances would remark to each other, "Poor little Henriette—poor child, how unfortunate that she should make her debut with so great an artist!"

And now the approach of the princess was announced. All eyes turned to-

wards the door, on whose threshold there suddenly appeared one of the purest and loveliest apparitions that have ever been seen upon the stage. Two years later, when Henriette Sontag again appeared in public, a magic flower had grown out of the lovely bud, that even now combined such grace, loveliness, and maiden dignity, that all hearts were irresistibly drawn towards the being that looked more like an angel than aught else. And when Jean, overcome by the sight of the noble donna, sang—

"Lovely is she as a flower,
Tender goodness in her eyes,
And in every feature power
Of reflecting joy there lies."

the eyes of the assembled multitude were bent upon the young girl standing there as the embodiment of these words, and the murmur of satisfaction grew more and more perceptible.

With true womanly modesty yet with neither awkwardness nor timidity, the princess advanced, and the first tones pealed forth from her rosy lips with clearness, a sweet, ardent fulness that possessed the power of spreading throughout the hall but now so excited, the stilled stillness of the grave. In Henriette's great blue eyes, the mirror of her pure soul, there kindled a yet brighter light than before when the first soft bravo fell upon her ear; it had for her more value than a whole storm of applause, for it came from her teacher, the old Kapellmeister, who, enraptured not only with the purity of her intonation but with the dignity of her bearing, could no longer repress his delight.

The old man had no intention, however, that his softly spoken bravo should be the signal, as it was, for a burst of the most stormy applause that has ever been bestowed upon so youthful a candidate. This universal burst of applause at first not only surprised but confused the maiden, so that for one moment her voice trembled, but she bravely conquered her emotion, and then, encouraged by the recognition, the notes rang forth with yet more fulness, clearness, and freshness, until a wondrously beautiful trill, of a roundness of tone and remarkable duration—so that the Kapellmeister was forced to hold his breath in amazement—ended the exquisite aria, "With what wondrous ardor."

From this moment the young novice in art had elevated herself to the rank of artist, and the great Gerstaecker had to be content to share the triumph of the evening with a young debutante.

Henriette was received behind the scenes at the end of the first act by her delighted mother and her deeply moved teacher.

"I know that my brave girl would not disgrace me, but I scarcely thought she would make an old teacher so proud," said the old man. "Der Daus! that was a trill! I thought it was never coming to an end, it would have terrified me and I had been so completely overwhelmed with joy. Such a little 'backstich,' and yet she can sing so like a full voice!"

Jettler, one day you will have a rich harvest of glory and honor, and when they press the laurel wreaths upon your brow think sometimes of the old teacher there, perchance, resting in his quiet grave!"

Deeply affected, the maiden silently bowed the honored hand to her lips. And now both she and Gerstaecker must again appear. In the second act the favorite Troubadour song caused great furor; Jean de Paris was obliged to repeat his part, but in the case of the princess, once did not suffice. Da capo, and again da capo, for the third time, must Henriette sing hers; the audience grew ever warmer in their enthusiasm—and it was no forced applause, no feigned ardor, but the pure outburst of intense satisfaction, mingled in regard to Henriette Sontag with a joyful amazement that one so young could accomplish so much. Amidst a tumult of rejoicing at the artistic treat, for never had Gerstaecker been seen to such advantage, the curtain fell, and then, as was due to the guest, his name resounded first. The curtain was again raised and the artist appeared, but hesitatingly, as though something was wanting; with a hurried bow he retired, and then a cry arose mingling his name with that of Sontag. As in triumph the guest led in the now shy maiden, and a perfect jubilee of applause greeted them that was only stilled by a sign from Gerstaecker that he would speak.

Advancing to the very edge of the stage, and pointing to his companion, Gerstaecker said—

"Most honored assembly, although she has in the best, truest manner commended herself to you, yet I would commend this young girl to your consideration for times to come. Looking with prophetic eyes into the future, I say to you that this novice in art will one day be renowned as Germany's first singer, and that wreaths of glory will be entwined about the name of Henriette Sontag!"

Thus ended the first, altogether unprepared debut of the youthful singer. That Gerstaecker's prophecy was fulfilled is known to every one in the least initiated in the history of art. Truly no singer ever met with greater, better merited triumph, no woman's name ever shone more brightly amidst the triple crown of greatest artist, truest, most excellent wife, and most faithful mother.

Now she rests from her labors, from her rich, varied life, but the name of Henriette Sontag still lives. May it long be honored!

The memories of childhood, the long far away days of boyhood, the mother's love and prayers, the voice of a departed play-fellow, the ancient church and schoolmaster, in all their green and hallowed associations, come upon the heart in the autumn time of life like the passage of a pleasantly remembered dream, and cast a ray of their own purity and sweetness over it.

John Phenix's Story.

Dr. Tushmaker was never regularly bred a physician or surgeon, but possessed naturally a strong mechanical genius and a fine appetite, and finding his teeth of great service in gratifying the latter propensity, he concluded he could do more good in the world and create more happiness therein by putting the teeth of the inhabitants in good order, than in any other way; so Tushmaker became a dentist. He was the man who first invented the method of placing cogwheels in the back teeth for the more perfect mastication of food, and he claimed to be the original discoverer of that method of filling cavities with a kind of putty, which, becoming hard directly, causes the tooth to ache so grievously that it has to be pulled, thereby giving the dentist two successive fees for the same job. Tushmaker was one day seated in his office in the city of Boston, Mass., when a stout old fellow named Byles presented himself to have a back tooth drawn. The dentist seated his patient in the chair of torture, and opened his mouth discovered there an enormous tooth, on the right hand side, about as large, as he afterward expressed it, "as a small Polyglot Bible." I shall have trouble with this tooth, thought Tushmaker, but he clapped on his heaviest forceps and pulled. It didn't come. Then he tried the turn-screw, exerting his utmost strength, but the tooth would not stir. "Go away from here," said Tushmaker to Byles, "and return in a week, and I'll draw that tooth for you, or know the reason why." Byles got up, clapped a handkerchief to his jaw, and put forth.

Then the dentist went to work and in three days invented an instrument which he was confident would pull anything. It was a combination of the lever, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, and wedge screw. The castings were made, and the machine put up in the office, over an iron chair, rendered perfectly stationary by iron rods going down into the foundations of the granite building. In a week old Byles returned, he was clamped into the iron chair, the forceps connected with the machine attached firmly to the tooth, and Tushmaker stationed himself in the rear, took hold of a lever four feet in length. He turned it slightly. Old Byles gave a groan and lifted up his right leg. Another turn, and another groan, and up went the leg again. "What do you raise your leg for?" asked the doctor. "I can't help it," said the patient. "Well," rejoined Tushmaker, "that tooth is bound to come now. I turned the lever clear round with a sudden jerk, and snapped old Byles' head clean and snapper back from his shoulders, leaving a space about four inches between the several parts. They held a post mortem examination—the roots of the tooth were found extending down the right side, through the right leg, and turned up two prongs under the sole of the right foot."

"No wonder," said Tushmaker, "he raised his right leg." The jury thought so too, but they found the roots too much decayed, and fire surgeons swearing that mortification would have ensued in a few months. Tushmaker was cleared on a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

He was a little shy of that instrument for some time afterwards; but one day an old lady, feeble and placid, came to have a tooth drawn, thinking it would come out very easy, Tushmaker concluded, just by the way of variety, to try the machine. He did so, and at the first turn drew the old lady's head completely and entirely from her body, leaving her mass of quivering jelly in the chair! Tushmaker took her home in a pillow case. She lived seven years after that, and they called her the "India rubber woman."

She had suffered terribly from rheumatism, but after this occurrence she never had a pain in her bones. The dentist kept them in a glass case. After this the machine was sold to the contractor of the Boston custom house, and it was found that a child of three years of age could, by a single turn of the screw, raise a stone weighing twenty-three pounds. Smaller ones were made, on the same principle and sold to the keepers of hotels and restaurants. They were used for boning turkeys. There is no moral to this story whatever, and it is possible the circumstances may have become slightly exaggerated. Of course there can be no doubt of the truth of the main incidents.—*California Pioneer.*

Some twelve or fourteen years ago Mr. Percus Morrison, wife of George Morrison, of Le Claire township, avowed a couple of needles, and since that time, up to last winter, has suffered intense pains at times, and been subject to severe spasms. Physicians could scarcely determine the cause of her sufferings until about two years ago, when one of the needles forced its way out at the breast. This somewhat alleviated her troubles. A short time since a piece of the other needle also forced its way out, this time at the shoulder.

This second exit of the steel tormentors left that lady in a comparatively healthy condition, and she is now doing quite well. The sufferings experienced by her during those long years, however, should be a terrible warning to all persons addicted to the habit of placing pins or needles in their mouths.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

We have a fully revealed, but not a fully developed, Christianity. There are no new truths to be made known; no new doctrines of faith to be given. The canon of scripture is closed, the age of revelation is over, and the age of applying that revelation and working it out in practical deeds has come.

We have not yet set in operation the full working powers of an organized Christianity. We have not yet made use of the agencies and instrumentalities which should be subsidized by our Holy Catholic Church.—*Bishop Simpson.*

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Wedding Tour.

Travelers and conductors are beginning to notice on the railroads more than usual number of spring and summer wedding tourists. Ready money is abundant, and to just that sort of amount that few men in these days can find any more useful or profitable investment of it than in getting married. Those bachelors, old and young, who have made their fortunes within the last three years in oil or coal or railroad stocks or war contracts, find this a convenient season for resting a few months, taking a wife, and making a marriage tour to Europe, spreading themselves in Paris, and doing the great exhibition, Italy, Great Britain, and the rest of the world in half a year. These tourists get out of sight of the American world, and are not worth our notice here, for with them, all is conventional and regulated simply by one consideration—the amount of money they have to spend. Jenkins arranges it all and publishes it in the newspapers.

But there is another far more interesting and unsophisticated class who daily catch the eye of the conductor, and are recognized by him and all old travelers on railroads and steamers at a glance—the bridegrooms and their brides who travel by themselves a few hundred miles on their tours, followed by the cars by weeping, yet happy headed fathers. On all the routes leading to and from Niagara are there to be seen. They have private suits of rooms, pre-arranged at half the stopping places, and have evidently the idea that they have so arranged matters that they are not and cannot be known as bridal tourists. This is not that they are ashamed of each other, but simply that their enjoyments are in each other's society, and they do not want to be criticized and remarked upon by profane strangers. So they fence their party by the careful eye to tell how many days or even hours they have been married, by the pains they take to seem either like old married folks or cousins as they promenade on the deck of the steamer, or sit over so demurely in the cars.

Their dress detects them in part. It is all so neat, symmetrical, and new. If the parties have good taste, there is not a spark of showiness about their attire. All glitter and display are laid aside, and the who was a fashionable belle did satins and silks to do her shopping, is now positively more like a Quaker in a simple traveling dress of mouse or drab color. Often the young couple pretend to be playing at lovers or flirtation, but it will not do. There is too much quiet happiness in their eyes for sparkle and wit and repartee; too much softness and tenderness in their confidential whispers, and such a sense of possession of each other that none in the cars are deceived for five minutes. Generally the bridegroom discovers this first, and throws his arm easily around the shoulders of his wife, as much as to say defiantly to the curious, "You cannot tell but what we have been married these many years." Not yet! There is a sort of guiltiness and shyness in the way that arm steals round, first on top of the seat back, then gradually closer, and a silent, pleased, unperceiving acquiescence on the part of the bride. Indeed, it is she who tells the tale most quickly. The broad gauge seats are too broad. She seems to prefer the narrow Pennsylvania measure; and if you sit on any seat back of them, it may be noticed that the lady's shoulders are not even—they incline just a little and unperceived, while she fancies she is sitting uprightly, to her broad-seat and hunched partner. For a few hours they travel, but, in the end, the head gravitates to the husband's supporting shoulder, and there it nestles innocently and confidently in the repose of a new-found faith, as well as the happiest of honest, truthful love.

Sometimes, in spite of all precautions, a tress or two of rich black hair will get loose, and stray and fall down. But that bride's tresses are so exquisitely silky and combed and polished that they never and need not be on the verge of disorder and abandon, and in fact, the confusion of the high and low, the self-respect and honest pride of the maiden stepping out into a new faith, and these young folks fancy themselves lost in the crowd—unnatural, unknown, and with the secret that they are but just married their own alone! Blessed innocents! But even those who discover them must wish them God-speed in their new path, which may lead to happiness or sorrow, as they start right or begin wrong.

Five years ago a large number of persons who were earning considerable wages at the Nottingham potteries signed the pledge, and the residents in the neighborhood discovered to their astonishment that business had increased in a remarkable manner, and the solution was found in the fact that about £10,000 had been in a short space of time taken out of the public house, and about £20,000 had been put into the hands of other tradesmen. If a man spent a shilling in the public house, he lost, on an average, a shilling in the wasted time he took to spend it in. In the time of Father Matthew, a number of miners who used to spend at a shop connected with the Knockmahon mine about £400 every month, joined the temperance movement, and the demand for alcoholic liquors entirely ceased, and the men who had only been enabled to spend £400 were found to earn twice as much wages, and they were enabled to spend £800 per month in the shop, because they abandoned intoxicating drinks.

Love is as necessary to woman's heart as a fashionable bonnet to her head. Indeed, we think rather more so, for nothing less than a large measure of love will content her; whereas, the recent fashion has shown that she can be satisfied with a very little bonnet.

AGRICULTURAL.

Ventilation.

This is a subject which should be understood by every human being, not only that man may apply it to himself, but also to the domestic animals, for their well-being is in a sense very intimately connected with our own; hence, duty and humanity demand our attention to the subject; and if for the brutes that perish, much more for our servants, and, above all, a cotemporary remarks: "If our people only knew how many thousands of lives they are annually sacrificing, by actually suffering from fevers and other maladies which have their origin in the inhaling of noxious air, the excitement and alarm on this subject would be unprecedented. They are poisoning themselves by wholesale, and two-thirds of them have no suspicion of the fact."

"Our dwellings are often chancel houses. The very first necessity of every living human being—pure air to breathe—is rarely regarded in their construction. The air actually inhaled steals in at the crevices and crannies, felon-like, because it cannot be shut out. Only the defects of our architecture prevent our dying of a vitiated, poisoned mephitic atmosphere, from which the vital element has long been exhausted. Most men, including architects, would seem ignorant of the fact that the atmosphere is a combination of different gases, only one of which is wholesome and life-giving, and that is consumed in the lungs upon inhalation, leaving the residue to be expelled as poison. The church, lecture-room, or other structure which is filled, or even half-filled with human beings, and its doors and windows closed, while no express provision has been made for its ventilation, very soon becomes a slaughter-pen, in which no rational being should tarry another minute. Few churches or other public edifices are sufficiently ventilated, while a large majority of them are utterly unworthy of toleration and ought to be closed by the public authorities until they shall have been rendered fit for their contemplated use, and no longer nurseries of disease and ante-chambers to the tomb."

Liquid Manure.
Dr. Voelcker, the celebrated agricultural chemist of England, in a recent lecture on the subject of manures, made the following remarks:

He need not speak of the superior value of the liquid over the solid excrementitious matter of dung, for that was well known to intelligent farmers; but there was a chemical point to which he must be permitted to direct attention, and it was this: the liquid portion of rotten dung had a most active power of dissolving the more valuable fertilizing matters of the solid excrement of animals. They know, for instance, that phosphate of lime—the material of which principally the value of bone dust depended—was insoluble to a great extent in liquid manure. As the liquid in rotten dung dissolved a large portion of the more valuable constituents of the solid excrement, they would now see an additional reason for preserving their liquid manure, for in doing they would not only retain the fertilizing matters in the urine, but they would also prevent the waste of the most valuable constituents of the solid excrement. He had dwelt on the chemical point, because it had come under his notice especially, in consequence of an examination of the liquid portion of dung sent to him by Mr. Campbell, of Bassett Park. In that liquid he found a very large proportion of phosphate of lime which was otherwise insoluble.

Liberty in Farming.
In this art, and almost in this art alone, "it is the liberal hand which maketh rich."

Liberty in providing utensils is the saving both of time and labor. The more perfect his instruments, the more profitable are they.

So also it is with his working cattle and his stock. The most perfect in their kinds are ever the most profitable.

Liberty in good barns and warm shelters is the source of health, strength, and comfort to animals; causes them to thrive on less food; and secures from damage all sorts of crops.

Liberty also in the provision of food for domestic animals in the source of flesh, muscle, and manure.

Liberty to the earth, in seed, culture, and compost is the source of its bounty.

Thus it is in agriculture, as in every part of creation, a wise and paternal providence has inseparably connected our duty and our happiness.

In raising domestic animals, the condition of his success is kindness and benevolence to them.

In cultivating the earth, the condition of man's success is his industry upon it.—*Joshua Quincy.*

Joseph Ritchey, of Rushville, Ill., lost one fall one hundred and sixty-eight hogs by cholera. Having given tar, sulphur, copperas, soap, etc., without effect, the following preparation checked the progress of the disease, and effected a speedy cure: One and a half pounds copperas, one pound sulphur, one-half pound ginger, one-half pound saltpetre, mix in one-half pint of salt, ashes, and bran. Give a tablespoonful at a dose.

The fact that a stream of boiling water poured along the drills near the roots of the onions will destroy the maggot, while it does not injure the plants, is well substantiated by different individuals. It is very well known that vegetable organisms will often stand a degree of heat that would destroy animal organisms.

When peas come, give the asparagus bed a rest, and keep off all weeds until the tops cover it.

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Mary Murphy,
Irresistible, new, or beauty, and the love of the eye, be gained by following simple rules. Get the envelope and stamp to **MADAME DUMAS,** Station D, New York.

Insurance Agency,
I respectfully inform the public that by three fire and two life insurance companies, amounting to over thirteen millions, and is prepared to write life or fire at as low rates as afforded by any reliable company. Office in Exchange Block, 50-51.

Age, but True.
Everyday and gentleman in the United States, consulting very much to their advantage, mail, free of charge, by addressing the **United States** having been of being humbugged by not noticing this card. All others address their obedient servant, **THOMAS F. CHAPMAN,** 40-41, 831 Broadway, New York.

Spores of Youth.
A person suffered for years from nervous debility, decay, and all the effects of youthfulness, will, for the sake of suffering himself free of all who use it the recipe and discontinue the simple remedy by which he was suffering wishing to profit by the advertisement can do so by addressing **40-41, No. 13 Chambers St., New York.**

Story of Man's Strength.
A girl who suffered for years from nervous debility, decay, and all the effects of youthfulness, will, for the sake of suffering himself free of all who use it the recipe and discontinue the simple remedy by which he was suffering wishing to profit by the advertisement can do so by addressing **40-41, No. 13 Chambers St., New York.**

To Consumptives.
The liver, having been restored to health in a few days by a simple remedy, after having suffered for years with a severe lung affection, and chronic disease, consumption, is anxious to make it his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To do this, it will send a copy of the prescription, free of charge, with the directions for preparing using the same, which they will find a cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, and throat and lung affections. The only cure on the advertiser in sending the prescription is benefit of the sufferer, and spend his money in the cure, to be valuable, and he hopes sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cure him, and may prove a blessing. For wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, please address **Rev. Edward A. Wilson,** Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

Know Thy Destiny.
MRS. E. F. THOMSON, the great English clairvoyant, and psychometrist, who has attended the scientific classes of the Old World, has located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thomson possesses such wonderful powers of second sight as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married either sex. While in a state of trance she carries the features of the person who is to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the psychometric, she produces a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can attest. She will, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, occupation, and profession, and enclosing ten cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications are carefully confidential. In conclusion, Madame E. F. Thomson, post-office box 223, Hudson, N. Y.

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THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME VI.---NO. 11.

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

\$2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.



TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

Why They Support Mr. Donnelly.
The (Mr. Donnelly) is sustained by more than half the republican newspaper press of the district, among which may be mentioned such sterling papers as *The Wabasha Herald*, *Lake City Leader*, *Anoka Union*, *Minneapolis Chronicle*, and *St. Cloud Democrat*.

Thus says Mr. Donnelly's organ of last week, and we have no reason to doubt the fact, so far as most of them are concerned. Let us commence at the beginning:

The Wabasha Herald has the United States printing, worth about one thousand dollars, more or less, per year, and obtained through the influence of the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.

The Lake City Leader, is true, claims to support Mr. Donnelly, though not so zealously as it might.

The Anoka Union also obtained a slice of the United States printing, through the exertions of the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.

The Minneapolis Chronicle is a new paper, but two numbers being published at the present writing. The only evidence we have seen in this direction is the publication of one of Mr. Donnelly's speeches, which may be deemed conclusive.

The St. Cloud Democrat is published by a very excellent young gentleman, and a personal friend of our own, who, besides his editorial duties, is receiver of the land office, and obtained his appointment through the agency of the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.

Besides these there is his own organ, published in this country. By reference to the city directory of *The Washington Globe* we find the name of its nominal editor booked as assistant clerk of the house, and living at 412 Ninth Street. He is now on a summer's leave of absence, doing the honorable gentleman's blowing and striking, and drawing his pay from the government with commendable regularity. This fat take was secured through and by means of the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.

We have written thus, not with any ill feeling toward our brethren of the press, but merely to correct an impression which might have arisen from a perusal of the above paragraph.

The State Normal School.

We have received a circular of invitation to attend the annual examination of the state normal school, which takes place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. We quote as follows:

"This examination will embrace a wider range of studies than any which have preceded it, and will include classes from all departments of the school. Special prominence will be given to those subjects which are professional, and which tend to develop the peculiar aims of normal school training. A large proportion of the exercises will be conducted by the members of the graduating class, for the purpose of exhibiting their proficiency in the principles and methods of teaching."

"On Wednesday evening, the 27th, a concert will be given by the pupils, on which occasion Root's celebrated cantata *The Flower Queen* will be performed, in the choruses of which more than one hundred voices will join."

"On the afternoon of Thursday, the closing exercises of the first graduating class will take place, during which an address will be delivered by an eminent friend of education."

"On Wednesday evening there will be a social reunion of the officers, students, and friends of the school, at the residence of one of our citizens."

"The hospitalities of the people of Winona will be freely extended to all who may be present at the examination; and arrangements will be made for a reduction of fares on the railway, steamboat, and stage lines."

Settled.

The following memorandum is said to have been picked up in the street a few days since:

Hon. I. Donnelly,
May 3. To 45 lines editorial \$80 00
" 10. " " " 69 37 1/2
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CONTRA.

By one month's salary as assessor.

State News.
We had the pleasure yesterday of taking by the hand our old friend, George Erdman, formerly of Hastings. Mr. Erdman has just commenced the publication of a new German paper at Winona, called *The Winona Banner*. We bespeak great success to the enterprise, as Mr. Erdman is a thorough-going and enterprising gentleman, and every way qualified for the position. — *Owatonna Gazette*.

The citizens of our young and flourishing neighbor, Monongalia County, are taking measures to regularly organize their county. They have laid out a town for the county seat. It is located about four miles from Norway Lake, and is named Burbank, in honor of the leading business house of this city, H. C. Burbank, esq. They also propose having a grand celebration on the 4th of July. — *St. Cloud Democrat*.

The entomological society of London have been discussing the question of the attacks of insects upon the corks, in wine bottles, and several specimens of larvae were exhibited by the members, who stated that they were found in the corks of port wine bottles. In some cases they had eaten quite through the cork, and allowed the wine to escape. It was suggested that the use of packing of bran instead of sawdust in the corks would prevent the insects from doing any harm. One gentleman related an anecdote of a number of insects having been brought into a storeroom in a lot of hides; and having effected an entry into an adjoining warehouse, they perforated and rendered entirely useless a quantity of manufactured cork.

Remarking upon the approaching European conference, a London paper forcibly remarks:

"It is a melancholy sight to see the fate of a million and a half of fighting men depend upon the affirmative or negative of a few elderly gentlemen who will sit round a table at the approaching conference, representing a hundred millions of the most enlightened and best educated men in Europe, the subjects of which are the destinies of the world, and the lives of millions of people, who will have to bear the brunt of the war, if it come, have no more voice in arresting it than if they were natives of the empire of China."

The canvass for the pending parliamentary elections in the British provinces, vies with the Fenian invasion in creating an excitement. The general report is that the confederatists carry the day, and they will have large majorities in all the provinces. *The St. John (N. B.) Freeman* charges them with extensive bribery, and says that at a recent election votes were openly purchased at almost any price demanded, at all the polling places in that city. It also says the same of the buying and selling were common at the elections in all parts of New Brunswick. The British American provinces are evidently a chip of the old British block, and inherit all the British election customs, bribery included.

A railroad conductor was recently before the judicial authorities at Buffalo to answer a charge of ejecting a man from a car because he refused to give his seat to a woman. The court held that ladies, or those who wish to be considered such, are legally entitled to no more privileges in public conveyances than men, and that when the latter pay for seats they have a perfect right to occupy them so long as they cannot themselves in a proper manner. The conductor was fined \$50 for acting on the supposition that a man was under an obligation to surrender his seat to a woman.

A French chemist has discovered a new process of embalming, which dispenses with mutilations, incisions, manipulations and all the other horrible details of Quain's system of embalming. Audier's system (such is the name of the new method) consists in pouring down the corpse's throat two glasses of his liquid (whose composition is still a secret), the operation lasts twenty minutes; in two or three months the corpse becomes stone. Experiments have been made with this new method at Marseilles and at Algiers, in the public hospitals, with unequivocal success. The new method will cost only \$50.

The stativite power of the air-sacs and hollow bones of a pigeon when the bird's body is raised to a temperature of when a fact which proves that birds are sustained in the air solely by muscular exertion. The air-sacs connected with the lungs are supposed to be for the purpose of keeping up a constant current of air over the capillaries, which are naked in the lungs. They open and contract in alternation with the lungs; that is, they expand when the lungs contract, etc.

Gen. Scott, in his autobiography, volume one, page seventeen, says: "It is a striking fact that three of our ex-presidents—Aaron Burr, J. C. Calhoun, and J. C. Breckinridge—became each in his day a leader of treason."

It is fast becoming to be disreputable to be elected vice-president. — *Minneapolis Sentinel*.

The accounts from various quarters of the movements of Austrian, Prussian, and other armies, all indicate a general advance toward the north.

NASBY.

A Ruction in the Church at the Corners.

George W. X. Roads, (which is in the State of Kentucky) June 9, 1866.

They had a ruction in the church at the Corners yesterday, which did fair to result in a ruction in the walls of our Zion, and the tearing down of the temple we had reared with so much care and heve guarded with such much solis: tool. When I say "we," I mean the members thereof, ex the church was re-organized since the war by returned confidit, suljers and sich Democrats ex remained at home nootrel, but insmuch ex I am the only reglerly ordain- ed democratic pastor in these parts, I gherly conduct the services, and henz her insessly fell into a habit of speak- ing in the church ex "my" church, and I feel all the solis-foot for its spiritual and temporal welfare that I cood ex I expect to be of if I fail in getting that post office at the corners wich is now held by a abishituz in the darkest dy, wich President Johnson, with a stub- bornness I can't account for, persist- ly refused to remove.

The case wuz such like this: Deekin Pogrom wuz charged, by Elder Slater with hevin, in broad day- light, with no attempit at concealment, druck with a nigger, and a free nigger at that, in Bascom's grocery, and to prove the charge, Deekin Slater call- ed Deekin Pennibacker.

The Deekin wuz put onto the stand, and testified ex follows: Wuz in Bascom's grocery playin seven up for the drinks with Deekin Slater. Had just beat the Deekin one game and heel four on the second, and heel high, low, and nadder, and was mod- erately cumin ex goin out, arterly ex the Deekin didn't beg. Wuz hevin a little discussion with him—the Deekin insistin that it wuz the best three in five, insted up the best two in three, just uz though a man cood afford to play five games between drinks! The ije ex prepostuous and unheerd ur, and thar ain't no precedent for any sich case. We wuz settlin ex he had his finger orthodox style, in my neck handker- chief, and I held a stick uz stove wood run- dended over his head. While in this position we wuz transfixed with horror at secin Deekin Pogrom enter arm in arm with a nigger—and

The Court—Arm in arm did you say, Bro. Pennibacker?

Witness—Certainly.

The Court—The scribe will make a munit uz this. Go on.

Witness—They cum in together ex I sell arm in arm, walked up to the bar and drank together.

By the Court—Did they drink to- gether?

Witness—They certainly did.

By Myself—The court desires to know what particular flood they ab- sorbed.

Witness—Can't say—spose 'spos 'spos Bascom's new whiskey that's all he's got ex the court wuz well knows.

By Myself—The Sexton will go at once to Bascom's and procure the iden- tical bottle from which this wretched man, who stands charged with such low- erin himself, drunk, and bring it hither. The court desires to know for herself whether it was really whiskey. The pint is an important one for the court to know.

A wicked boy remarked that the pint would be better understood by the court if it wuz a quart. The bottle wuz, how- ever, brought, and the court, wich is us, wuz satisfied that it wuz really and truly whiskey. Ex the refs-hin flood irrigated my parched throat, I wished that trink lined upon that bottle cood be perpetual.

I considered the case proved, and asked Brother Pogrom what palliation he hed. I sat before him the enormity of the crime, and showed him that he wuz by this course sappin the very founda- tion of the Church and the democratic party. What's the use, I asked, ur sayin again nigger equal ex us as us? Deekin practice it. I told him that Ham wuz cast by Noer, and wuz condemned to be a servant unto his brethren—that he wuz an inferior race, that the democracy wuz built upon that idea, and that associatin with him in any shape that indicated equality wuz either puttin them up to our standard or lowerin ourselves to their; in either case the result wuz fatal. I implored Brother Pogrom to make a clean breast of it; confess his sin and humbly re- ceive such punishment ex should be awarded him, and go and sin no more.

"Speak up, Brother Pogrom," sez I paternally and ex severely.

Bro. Pogrom to my unspeakable re- lief, for he is the wealthiest member of the congregation, and one we darsn't expel, replied:

"That he drt drink with the nigger, and what more he was justified in doin it, for the STEGER PAID FOR THE WHISKY."

"But shoorly," I remarked, "it wasn't necessary to your purpose to come in with the nigger arm in arm, a attitud wich implies familiarity if not affec- tion?"

The Prisoner—"The niggerman I hed been picinin' coppers for the drinks, and I, passessin' more akootness, had wun, I took the nigger by the arm, fear- in' that if I let go wuz him he'd dolge without payin. There's shippin'."

Overjoyed, I cleaged him around the neck, and to wunst dismissed the charge as unfounded and frivolous.

"My brethren," says I, "the action of Brother Pogrom is not only justifi-

ren. The nigger is the descendant of Ham, and we are the descendant of the brethren, and of Noer had a clear rite to cuss one uv his sons and sell him out to the balance uv the boys for all time; we have led wuz made to labor for us and minister to our wants. So it wuz, my brethren, until an ape who had power, interlored and delivered him out uv our hand. Wat shell we do? Wat we can not do by force we must do by financeerin. We can't any longer compel the nigger to furnish us the means, and therefore, in order to fulfill the skriptur, we are justified in accom- plishin by superior skill wat we used to do by whips and dogs.

The spectacle of Bro. Pogrom's march into Bascom's with that nigger, wuz a sublime spectacle, and one well calculated to cheer the heart uv a true democrat. He had vanquished him in an encounter where skill wuz required, thus demonstratin the superi- ority uv the Anglo-Saxon mind. He led him captive and made uv him a "Wood."

"Wood, o wood that we all hed a nigger to play with for drinks. The case is dismissed, the cost to be paid by the complainant."

The walls uv our Zion is stronger than ever. This trial, ex it resulted, is a new and strong abutment—a tall and strong tower.

Trooly yours,
PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Late pastor uv the church uv the New Dispensahum.—*Toledo Blade*.

Miscellaneous Items.

The venerable Lewis Cass died at Detroit on Sunday morning, the 17th inst., in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Mr. J. B. O'Meara, the Paris cor- respondent of *The London Times*, gets a larger salary than Secretary Seward, besides a furnished house in one of the best quarters of Paris.

Advices from Gandalope state that the cholera is raging fearfully among the negroes of the island. Fifteen thousand of them are reported to have died from the disease.

Stonewall Jackson never would open a letter which came to him on Sunday, lest, if he could help it, send away a letter which, in the ordinary course of mail, would have to make any of its journey on Sunday.

The expense incurred by Canada, in consequence of the Fenian invasion, up to this time, may be estimated at a sum not far short of \$2,500,000, and the sum will be largely increased before the matter subsides into quietude.

Elias Howe, the inventor and patentee of the sewing machine needle, has declared his purpose not to apply for an extension of his patent, which runs out this year, on the ground that he has made a million and a half dollars on it already, which he regards as fortune enough for one man.

An unhappy Prussian inventor most lucklessly announced just at the present juncture his discovery of a new explosive cartridge and a terrible explosive bullet, two secrets which it is his wish to keep secret, and which he is not allowed to communicate orally with any person, except in the presence of his guard.

Steam is to be used as a disinfectant at the new quarantine hospital in New York city. It is but a short time since that Dr. Farr, one of the most distin- guished men in Europe for his knowl- edge of sanitary affairs, in a letter ad- dressed to the foreign corresponding secretary of the Health Board, made the statement that in London and Liv- erpool the use of steam as a disinfectant had taken the place of everything else. It is now in extensive use on shipboard, and always with good effects.

The Boston public library contains 123,000 volumes. Its largest contribu- tors are Joshua Bates, of London, who gave \$100,000 worth of books, and Theobald Parker, who left 11,000 books and 3,000 pamphlets. In 1855 nearly 105,000 books were lent, or an average of 708 per day. The greatest number given out in single day was 1,454. The superintendent reports a constantly improving character in the circulation, and that it is tending strong- ly to the more substantial and useful class of books.

A court martial has found Col. Paul- ding guilty of disobedience of orders and gross neglect of duty in his relations with the Merchants' National Bank of Washington. He began depositing his October, and has since kept a bal- ance in that institution of about \$400,000. He either did know or ought to have known the insolvent condition of a bank in which he thus risked funds of the government, and the verdict of the court-martial implies not only a knowledge on his part but a guilty knowledge. His sentence is not yet promulgated.

In a dispatch a few days since it was stated that the indurpeter, or pleu- monia, had made its appearance in New York, and that it had been so offi- cially announced by the president and secretary of the New York state agri- culture society. The statement was er- roneous. The officers named announ- ced the appearance of pleuro pneumonia, but not of the indurpeter, diseases of cattle entirely different in their nature. The indurpeter has not appeared in this

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUSTICE BLANKS.—WE HAVE PRINT- ed from neat and convenient forms the following Justice Blanks, which we offer for sale by the dozen or hundred:

SUMMONS. SUBPENA. EXECUTIONS.

Orders by mail carefully filled. Address TAC COSSAVEN, Hastings. 7-1f

THE CROWNING TRIUMPH.

Lamb

Knitting Machine.

THE COMPLETE KNITTER.

Operating on an Entirely New Principle.

This machine knits the heel into the stocking and narrows off the toe, sets up its own work, widens and narrows, and knits tubular, double, and with self-velvet, producing all kinds of fancy fabrics and knit goods in use. It knits a yard of plain work in ten minutes, a pair of socks in twenty minutes, of any kind of yarn, woolen or cotton, coarse or fine, in short, the most profitable machine ever invented for women. Agents wanted every where. Address The Lamb Knitting Machine Company, Davenport, Iowa, for circulars, enclosing stamp.

11-6m N. G. LEE, Gen. Agt.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

W. L. WINN.

Assessor of Second District, Minnesota.

10-2w

E. OAKFORD & CO.,

Dealers in

Lumber, Lath,

AND

SHINGLES.

Yard on Fifth Street between Sibley and Vermillion, adjoining Twichell's school house.

Hastings, June 6, 1866. 10-6w

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1866.

MINN. CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Two Daily Trains Each Way.

Trains will run as follows on and after Thursday, May 16th, 1866:

Leave Minneapolis 8:45 a. m. 3:40 p. m.
Leave Mendota 9:40 a. m. 4:45 p. m.
Arrive Faribault 12:50 p. m. 8:45 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Faribault 1:40 p. m. 6:00 a. m.
Leave Mendota 5:05 p. m. 10:00 a. m.
Arrive Minneapolis 5:45 p. m. 10:40 a. m.

Trains going north will not stop at Fort Snelling.

The morning train going south and the evening train going north will not stop at the depot of the North Western, and will stop at Minnehaha, Fort Snelling, Wescott, and Castle Rock on signal.

Passengers leaving Faribault at 6 a. m. and Minneapolis at 8:45 a. m. connect with the 10:30 a. m. boat from St. Paul. Pas- sengers from Faribault at 1:40 p. m. and Minneapolis at 3:40 p. m. connect with the 6 p. m. boat from St. Paul as low as by any other route, and omnibus ride at Minne- apolis saved. Tickets for sale at the rail- way company's depot in Minneapolis, and at the depot of the North Western, Union Packet Company, on the levee, St. Paul.

Pleasure and picnic parties can leave Minneapolis at 8:45 a. m. and 3:40 p. m., and arrive at Minnehaha, and take the return train, arriving in Minneapolis at 10:40 a. m. and 5:45 p. m.

Persons desiring to visit the interior of the state on their return east can leave Minneapolis or St. Paul in the morning, and arrive in Winona at noon next day, and can leave St. Paul or Minneapolis in the afternoon and arrive at Winona on the evening of the next day, connecting with the boat for La Crosse and points east. This line passes through the heart of the grain growing district of Minnesota, and is made up of one hundred and twenty miles of stage route over splendid natural roads. A first class line of four horse coaches is run daily by the Minnesota Stage Company between the railroad termini at Kasson and Faribault. Fare from St. Paul or Minneapolis to La Crosse, \$11.75. Tickets for sale at the depot of the railway company in Minneapolis, and of the Minnesota stage company in St. Paul.

D. C. SUPERINTENDENT.

Minneapolis, May 10, 1866. 11-1f

SALTZ & WEYDE.

Painters and Glaziers.

Painting and Glazing in all its branches, promptly and neatly executed. Orders from the country attended to on short notice. Shop corner of Fifth and Ver- million Streets.

Hastings, June 4, 1866. 8-1f

ANDREW F. FITCH.

Justice of the Peace,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE TOILET SOAPS, OF THE BEST brands for sale at Dixons's soap factory.

FAMILY SOAPS, AS GOOD AS ANY in the market, for sale at wholesale at Dixons's soap factory.

SOFT SOAP FOR SALE BY THE BAR- rel, gallon, or quart at Dixons's soap factory.

GREASE WANTED.—I WANT ALL THE soap grease I can get, for which I will pay the highest price in hard or soft soap at the factory on the prairie, west of the Hastings House.

10-1f A. S. DIXON.

FARM FOR SALE.—CONTAINING

41 270 acres. It is situated about 4 1/2 miles from Hastings, in a good location, land excellent, 30 acres of timber, and about 30 acres of meadow, 160 acres under cultivation, good fences, two good dwelling houses upon it, with good stables and outbuildings, and granary, capable of holding 3000 bushels of grain. A great inducement to any one who wants a good farm with prairie, timber, meadow, and water upon it. Will sell 110 acres, 160 acres, or the whole. For price and par- ticulars enquire of T. R. Huddleston, at- torney and real estate dealer, at the office of Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock, or to Louis Fisher, Hastings, Minn. 9-1f

NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Second Collection District, Assessor's office, St. Paul, June 15, 1866.

In pursuance of section 19 of the internal revenue act, notice is hereby given that the lists, valuations, and estimates of the annual tax made and taken under the excise law of the United States within the division numbered 3, compris- ing the county of Dakota, excepting the towns of West St. Paul and Mendota, will be open for examination at the office of Eli Robinson in Hastings on the 26 day of July 1866, and immediately thereafter, until the business is completed, for the purpose of hearing appeals that may be taken from any assessments or valuations by the assistant assessor of said division.

W. L. WINN.

Assessor of Second District, Minnesota.

10-2w

AUCTION! AUCTION!

NEW STORE.

New Goods and Old Prices.

D. P. KENT & Co. would respectfully an- nounce to the people of Hastings, Minn., that they have opened a splendid stock of dry goods, dress goods, clothing, boots, shoes, photographic albums, Yankee notions, etc. in

on Vermillion Street, all of which they will offer at auction or private sale for the next ten days at a figure not heard of in Hastings since the war.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment of fancy transfers, ribbons, hosiery, etc. Goods dress goods, silks, hosiery, etc. Goods are used as a beverage, any spirituous, vinous, malt, or other fermented or intoxicating liquors or drinks of any kind whatever, without a license so to do, to be obtained as hereafter set forth.

Sec. 2. Any person, on payment to the city treasurer of the sum of fifty dollars, shall receive from the city clerk a license in writing (not transferable) which shall be countersigned by the mayor and sealed with the corporate seal of the city of Hastings, for the sale (at some one precisely designated place, house, or room), of said liquors or drinks mentioned in section one of this ordinance, for the period of three months from the 1st day of June, the 1st day of September, the 1st day of December, and the 1st day of March, next preceding the date of said license.

Sec. 3. Any person on payment to the city treasurer of the sum of \$121 dollars shall receive a license for one year from the 1st day of June next preceding the date of said license, to be obtained as provided in section two of this ordinance, in section one, in any quantity not less than one quart. Provided, no part of said liquors shall be drunk or used on the premises.

Sec. 4. All places where liquors are sold or kept for sale shall remain closed on Sunday.

Sec. 5. Any person or persons who shall violate or cause to be violated any of the provisions of this ordinance shall on con- viction be fined for each and every offense not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall be com- mitted until such fine and costs of prosecution are paid.

Sec. 6. Ordinance No. 40 and all ordi- nances of the city of Hastings, Minn., in relation to the sale of spirituous, malt, or other liquors are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. This ordinance shall be in force on and after its publication in the official paper of the city, in accordance with the provisions of the city charter.

Passed June 16th, 1866.

J. A. FISKE, Mayor.

J. A. MORRIS, City Clerk.

OLD NEWSPAPERS SUITABLE FOR

C. AULTMAN & Co's.

"SWEEPSTAKES."

THE ONLY GENUINE

"SWEEPSTAKES" THRESHING MACHINE.

HENRY H. TAYLOR, Gen'l Western Agt., Chicago, Ill.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS.

The Improved "Carrey" Power, (Both eight and ten horses).

THE "COMPENSATING" POWER, (Both eight and ten horses).

A landowner can't find a better machine to "cut the best machine in the neighborhood." Nothing more disagreeable to them than to have farmers complain that their work is not properly done, or to be valuable time by means of breakage, and they can't but be careful in selecting a machine.

The Sweepstakes is the accredited dealer of the Threshing Machine Co., and has a large stock of machines, and is constantly receiving new ones, and is especially fitted to select and repair grain reapers and better than any other in the world are acknowledged.

The great reputation achieved by this firm's machines is not without cause. Their machines, and their agents, are to be found in every part of the world.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.
Office over the First National Bank.

Miscellaneous Items.

A torpedo, which was sunk in Charleston harbor over three years ago, recently exploded at a depth of eight fathoms, lifting an immense volume of water.

Chilled cast-iron projectiles made in great numbers in England for use, instead of steel shot, in penetrating armor plates. The chilling, it is said, is carried to the very core of the projectile.

A young couple in Jersey made arrangements to elope the other night. He stood beneath the window. She threw out a part of her wardrobe to him, when along came a policeman and arrested him for a thief.

Baron says, "I never patronize a business man that don't advertise, for the reason that I invariably get cheated. The pecuniary principle that prevents a man from keeping his business before the people will prevent him from selling cheap." If any man understands human nature, that man is P. T. Barnum.

The arrival in Paris of a black millionaire is announced—the Duke de Bouton qui Perce (swollen pimple)—the wealthiest of the ex-emperor Solouque's elouy courtiers. His fortune is stated to be seven millions, and a splendidly decorated and furnished hotel has been prepared for him in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice.

There is a project on foot among the Israelites of the United States to build a magnificent college, for the purpose of educating the young men professing that faith, in all the scientific and classical branches, but particularly in Jewish theology. Hitherto the Jews have had to send their children designed for the ministry to the continent for education.

It is said that the interior of Pennsylvania shows the curious effect of the advance of civilization upon nature. The flora of the state has been found to have undergone remarkable changes, plants that were formerly rare being now quite abundant. This change is attributed in a great measure to the spread of railways, and some botanists predict that the "foreign plants will ultimately supplant the natives."

It appears that the little republic of Andover, in the Pyrenees, has undergone a revolution, but of a perfectly pacific character. At a general meeting of the inhabitants it was agreed to demand the revision of the ancient constitution, and to make certain modifications in it. The supreme council afterwards adopted the measure proposed, and the sovereign president of the valley of Andover, the bishop of Urgel, has sanctioned the new constitution.

A discovery of an important character is said to have been made in France which will enable silk manufacturers to pass over the silk-worm and go direct to the mulberry tree for their supply of silk. In the bark of the tree a fine textile substance exists, and M. Brunet has succeeded in reducing this to the fineness, durability, and general appearance of silk. He is buying up bark for the purpose of producing large quantities of this new kind of silk.

The oldest house in the United States now standing as it was originally built is the Rev. Dr. Whitefield's, at Guilford, Conn. It was built in 1639; the walls are of stone and the woodwork is of oak. The diamond-shaped windows were removed some sixty or seventy years ago, but in other respects the venerable mansion remains in its original state. The elevation of the first story is seven feet and eight inches; the height of the second is six feet and nine inches.

A Boston paper has a report that a clerk in one of the wholesale stores of that city has lately been afflicted with a painful breaking out on the neck, which he at first attributed to boils, but the matter getting serious, he applied to a physician, who informed his patient that he was suffering from the poisonous properties of articles used in the preparation of his enamelled paper collars, which had been absorbed into his system; and upon inquiry it was found that some half dozen other clerks, all of whom wore those collars, were affected in a similar manner.

Much interest has been created by a recent discovery in the Valley of the Mississippi, near New Orleans, of an immense bed of pure rock salt, almost as transparent as crystal, which lies some thirty feet below the surface. Specimens of the salt have been received by the Smithsonian Institution. The most singular fact in connection with this valuable deposit has been the discovery of the remains of an elephant, twenty feet below the surface of the superincumbent earth, beneath which have been found basket-work, formed of reeds. Photographic representations

The Honest Thief.

There once lived in St. Petersburg an aged man, who, though poor, had always been noted for strict honor and integrity, and whose whole course of life was as regular as clock-work. Each morning he left his modest dwelling at precisely the same hour, passed through the old-clothes market, to his Bureau, and after his six hours' labor was accomplished returned home by the same route. His garments were shabby from long service, and the covering of his cap was worn to shreds. The urgent solicitations of his daughters finally induced him to replace the latter article; and, seeing some of a green color one day in a shop window, he went in and inquired the price. The shopman, however, refused to sell them, on the plea that they were already bespoken, and offered to show him others of a different hue; but the old man had set his heart on green.

"Well, then," said the man, "if you must absolutely have it, take it, and it needs must I can finish another by tomorrow to take its place."

The bargain was accordingly concluded, and the next day no small excitement was created by the appearance of the cap, which elicited from his colleagues smiling congratulations upon his successful purchase.

Two days afterward, the heat being intense in the Bureau, he felt in his pocket for his handkerchief, in order to wipe the perspiration from his face, and drew forth, to his great astonishment, one of fine India foulard silk. He showed it to his colleagues, and inquired if he had not by mistake appropriated another person's property; but one and all disclaimed all knowledge of it, and agreed unanimously that it must be a surprise from one of his daughters.

"Children," said he, upon his return to his house, "who has done this? Do you wish to make me vain in my old age?"

His daughters also declared their ignorance of the matter, and after many random guesses, finally made up their minds that it must have been put in his pocket by their cousin, who spent the last Sunday with them; and the handkerchief was carefully put aside by their father.

On the following day, as he was carefully spreading his coat-tails in order to seat himself at his desk, he felt something hard in both his pockets, and putting in his hand brought out from one a gold watch and from the other a well-furnished purse. This time his reason was overwhelmed; but after long reflection he formed a sudden resolution. He had been more punctual than the other officials, and was alone in the room; he therefore determined to say nothing to them of his discovery, and as soon as the office hours were over he went directly to the chief of the police and solicited a private audience. He then produced the watch and purse, and related the history of the handkerchief. After the chief had fully possessed himself of all the particulars he said:

"It is very singular! Has nothing of the kind ever happened to you before?"

"Never before last week."

"Have you made any change in your dress within that time?"

"No."

"Recollect!"

"Oh yes, certainly! I bought a new cap."

"Tell me how and where you bought it."

The old man told him everything connected with his purchase, upon which the chief laughed heartily, and exclaimed:

"Poor, honest man that you are, you have become a member of a band of thieves! Do you not perceive? The twenty caps of the same shape and color were to serve them as a mark for recognition; and, as every pickpocket seeks to divest himself as quickly as possible of his stolen goods, they have taken you for an accomplice, and transferred these articles to your pockets. We are greatly indebted to accident and to you. Take this money and buy another cap from one of the principal magazines; then bring this one back immediately, for I hope to have the whole gang in my power to-morrow you must not run the risk of being arrested also."

The old man went into a shop and purchased another covering for his head; but as he was about to tie up the cap in his handkerchief, in order to take it back to the police-office, he found in the crown, to his no small surprise, a costly piece of lace. He hastened to deliver this fresh booty into the hands of the chief, who again burst into a peal of laughter when he beheld the despairing countenance of the honest thief.

The necessary measures were immediately taken. Two dozen detectives were made acquainted with the form of the cap; and simultaneously, at precisely the same hour, every possessor of the sign was placed in durance vile.

The idle man is an annoyance, a nuisance. He is of no benefit to any body. He is an intruder in the busy thoroughfare of every day life. He stands in our path, and we push him contemptuously aside! He is of no advantage to any body. He annoys busy men. He makes them unhappy. He is a cipher in society. He may have an income to support him in idleness, or he may "sponge" on his good natured friends. But in either case he is despised. Young man, do something in this busy, bustling, wide-awake world! Move about for the benefit of mankind, if not for yourself. Do not be idle. God's law is that by the sweat of our brow we shall earn our bread.

The law is a good one, and the bread we earn is sweet. Do not be idle. Minutes are too precious to be squandered thoughtlessly. Every man and every woman, however exalted or humble, can do good in this

Affecting Anecdote.

On one of the many bridges in Ghent stands two brazen images of father and son who obtained this distinguished mark of the admiration of their fellow citizens by the following incident:

Both the father and the son were, for some offense against the state, condemned to die. Some favorable circumstances appearing, on the side of the son, he was granted a remission of his sentence under certain provisions; in short, he was offered a pardon, on the cruel and barbarous condition that he would become the executioner of his father.

He at first resolutely refused to preserve his life by means so fatal and detestable. This is not to be wondered at; for let us hope, for the honor of our nature, that there are a very few sons who would not have spurned with abhorrence life sustained on a condition so horrible and unnatural. The son, though long inflexible, yielded at length to the entreaties of a fond father, who represented to him that (the father's) life was forfeited, and it would be the greatest possible consolation for him to know that he was an instrument of his son's preservation.

The youth consented to adopt the horrible means of recovering his life and liberty; he lifted the axe—but as it was about to fall, his arm sank nerveless, and the axe dropped from his hand. Had he as many lives as hairs, he would have yielded them all, one after another, rather than again conceive, much less perpetrate such an act. Life, liberty, everything vanished before the dear interest of filial affection; he fell upon his father's neck, and embracing him, triumphantly exclaimed, "My father, my father! we die together!" and then called for another executioner to fulfill the sentence of the law.

Hard must the hearts be—bereft of every sensation of humanity—which could stand insensible spectators of the scene. A sudden appeal of involuntary applause, mingled with groans and sighs, rent the air. The execution was suspended; and on a simple report of the transaction to the authorities, both were pardoned. High rewards and honors were conferred on the son; and finally those two admirable images were raised to commemorate a transaction so honorable to human nature.

Parlisan Case.

In a Parisian cafe you will find as many women as men—respectable women, too, who come with their husbands, and bring their children with them. There they sit in a family group, round a marble table, sipping their coffee or wine, thinking it no shame to be seen by any of their neighbors, because there is nothing to be ashamed of. The cafe is not simply a drinking shop. There is no necessity to drink anything stronger than coffee; and you may sit at the table as long as you please, read the paper, play at dominoes, or chat with your friends. All the amenities of private life are strictly observed. The men are gallant and polite; you never hear a word that could offend the most sensitive; and you never—very rarely indeed—see one tipsy. There is nothing about the place to suggest the drinking shop, or to impress upon the obligate to drink. You feel that you are at liberty to take your ease and pleasure, and do as you like. So accustomed is the landlord to look upon his house as a place for the convenience and general entertainment of the public, that he will sometimes take more interest in a game of dominoes or piquet than in the vending of his goods. Madam will have to shirk to Paris to come and attend to his business. Paris even the lowest classes take their wine and gentlemen in London they will swirl their liquor like pigs. A London public house is a trough.

It is not every body who knows where to joke, or when, or how; and whoever is ignorant of these conditions had better not joke at all. A gentleman never attempts to be humorous at the expense of people with whom he is not personally acquainted. In fact, it is neither good manners nor wise policy to joke at anybody's expense; that is to say, to make anybody uncomfortable merely to raise a laugh. Old Esop, who was doubtless the subject of many a gibe on account of his humped back, tells the whole story in his fable of "The Boys and the Frogs." What was fun to the youngsters was death to the croakers. A jest may cut deeper than a curse. Some men are so constituted that they cannot take even a friendly joke in good part, and instead of paying it in the same light coin, will requite it with contumely and insult. Never banter one of this class, for he will brood over your badinage long after you have forgotten it, and it is not prudent to incur any one's enmity for the sake of uttering a smart double entendre or a tart repartee. Ridicule, at best, is a perilous weapon. Satire, however, when leveled at social follies and political evils, is not only legitimate, but commendable. It has shamed down more abuses than were ever abolished by force of logic.

Learn to pray moderately for the lives of Christ's people. Who can tell but Christ and we are praying continually to one another? He saying in heaven, "Father I will have such a one to be with me where I am, that he may be a help to me." And we saying on earth, "Father, we would have him where we are; and he saying, 'I will be no longer without him,' and we saying, 'We cannot spare him as yet.' It is the force of this prayer of Christ that is the cause of the death of the godly. —Traill's Commentary.

Nothing can be very ill with us when all is well within; we are not hurt till our souls are hurt. If the soul itself be out of tune, outward things will do us no more good than a

How Mr. Locke Turned to be Petroleum.

Everybody has read the Nasby letters, but very few people know anything of their origin or their author. Those who have the book—lately printed—containing, according to the title page, "Divers Views, Opinions, and Prophecies of yours truly, Petroleum V. Nasby," have undoubtedly made themselves familiar with the portrait of the "Lait Pastor," as drawn by Jones and printed therein. This is undoubtedly a true picture of Petroleum V., if not of the gentlemen who personates him in the Nasby letters, and it is quite probable that many people would recognize the former as a real caricature of the latter. The picture was undoubtedly intended to have some points of resemblance to the real author of "Nasby," and with this his many admiring readers should be satisfied.

The first of the Nasby letters appeared in April, 1863, and is printed third in the book. Its title is "Negro Emigration." This letter depreciates the alarming "inkings" of negro population at Winger's Corners, calls up on that to "hold a mass meeting" to take this subject in consideration, and proposes "the adoption of a series of preamble and resolutions." The second clause of the proposed "preamble" has in the germ of the entire series of the Nasby letters, and is printed as follows:

Whereas, in the event of this immigration our fellow-townsmen, Absalom Kitt, and others, whose families depend upon their labor for support, would be thrown out of employment.

"Absalom Kitt" is not a myth, but at the time this letter was first published lived at Findlay, O., his real name being Flenner. Flenner was a lazy, drunken, good-for-nothing sort of a fellow, seldom doing any work, and making himself little less than a town charge. In fact, his father was already in the poor-house, and if Flenner, jr., had been there too, he would have cost the town less trouble and money. About this time a petition, emanating from high democratic authority, was circulated in Ohio, asking the legislature to pass a law prohibiting negro immigration, and to provide for the removal of negroes then residing in that state. The principal reason offered by these "disinterested patriots" for the passage of such a law was that the great influx of negroes from the South that would follow the expected emancipation would so reduce the wages of labor in Ohio that white laborers could not live there.

A copy of this petition was sent to a very respectable democrat of Findlay, who, being ashamed to circulate it himself, employed Flenner to do the job. While in Flenner's hands, the petition was seen by Mr. D. R. Locke, publisher at that time of the *Findlay Jeffersonian*, who was at once struck with its absurdity, especially when presented by a man like Flenner. He therefore borrowed the petition, intending to print it in the next issue of his paper and make serious comments regarding it. If his design had been carried out the Nasby letters would never have been written or published; but so extremely ridiculous was the whole affair appear that Mr. Locke, who is a practical printer, finally gave up the idea of writing anything serious about it, and commenced putting in type with his own hands, the letter referred to above. This he did without having written a word of it, and without any well defined plan, except to make his solecism humorous, and the humor pointed and pungent. After the letter was in type Mr. Locke hesitated about publishing it, and probably would not have done so if he could have prepared some matter to fill its place before the time for the issue of his paper. So the letter was published in *The Jeffersonian*, and in a short time thereafter appeared in many leading republican journals throughout the country, giving the writings of Nasby the stamp of success from the very first. This encouraged Mr. Locke continued to write over this signature, and the subsequent career of Petroleum V. is known to every one. Flenner, the indirect author of the first Nasby letter, afterwards enlisted in the United States service and died in the army.—*Detroit Post*.

Absence of Rowdiness in Germany.

One of the most delightful features of life as you find it in the streets, on public squares, in the railway stations, and in all great gatherings of people, is the absence of rowdiness. That tendency towards a coarse swaggering bearing, towards a bawdy manner of replying to questions, is conspicuously absent here. I have during the past year seen but a single German who could be called at all "rowdy" in his dress or bearing. The nation is one of the most civil, law-loving, and custom-following one in the world; it is one of those least given to what is bizarre or extravagant. There is no wild mirth even among the children, and even the boys are ruled down to a strict and almost never violated decorum. There is true politeness among the Germans; you never enter a shop to buy the smallest thing without being saluted, you never leave one without a parting word. The common expression in meeting is "good morning" or "good day," that in parting is "I commend myself most obediently." It is custom in some parts of Germany to say "your servant" in both meeting and parting, just as we use to write in the subscription of letters. There is in truth no absolute uniformity in the salutations. The woman who brings bread in every day before breakfast, swings a great basket from her shoulder saying "fine good morning," and the milk-woman who appears a little later, always makes her come with the words "adieu, may you live well." With the French this is in innate breeding, with the Germans it is innate breeding, the expression of

A Jewish Divorce.

Yesterday a divorce, according to the practice in the Hebrew Church, took place at the residence of the Rev. J. Gabriel. At the present term of the superior court a divorce was obtained by Louis Rothschild from Esther Rothschild. One of the parties desired that a divorce should also be granted after the manner of the Hebrew custom. Yesterday it was accomplished, as follows:—The wife, dressed in black, with a black veil over her face, appeared with her husband before a council of ten men, members of the synagogue. There was also present three rabbis, one of whom acted as the petitioner, and wrote out a petition in Hebrew, asking for a divorce, and also wrote out a decree of a divorce; the second acted as the respondent or defendant, and the third as a kind of judge; the council of ten acting as a jury. The man and wife having appeared, they stood side before the council. The rabbis and council then took an oath, all shaking hands—the oath being to the effect that they would always consider the divorce legal and binding. The wife then removed her veil, and the rabbi who acted as petitioner read the petition in German, and stated the case to the council, who, having heard it, decreed the divorce. The decree, folded up, was handed to the husband, and the husband dropped his open hands, the rabbi who acted as judge then took it and cut the ends like a fringe. He then handed it to the president of the synagogue, telling him to place it among the records of the society, to be preserved as evidence of the divorce. This having been done, the ceremony was finished, and the parties departed no longer man and wife.—*New Haven Journal and Courier*.

A Sandwich Island Boarding School. The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser has the following description of a school which has lately been opened at Wailua, a place not very distant from the capital of the island: The instruction, thus far, has been wholly in Hawaiian, and the principal studies are reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, composition, music, and bible history. An hour in the morning is spent in gardening, the girls having under cultivation about two acres of land. Besides this the girls do all their own work, such as washing, ironing, and other house work. Some of them are quite skilled in crocheting and other fancy work. Every afternoon the whole company, with their lady teachers, either go to walk or indulge in the aquatic sport of bathing and swimming, for which the river affords a fine place. Many of them are said to rival the mermaids in the celebrity and grace with which they glide through, over and under the water. Most of them acquired the art of swimming before they entered the school. This is a part of school instruction too often neglected. The various exercises and plays common among children in this country, form a part of their diversions, and special attention is paid to singing.

It is announced by the *Pull Mall Gazette* that a discovery as vital to Egyptian learning as that of the Rosetta Stone has been made. "It was made by four German explorers, Reinisch, Rosler, Lepsius, and Weidenbach—at a place called Sane, the willow Tanis, the principal scene of Ramses II.'s enormous architectural undertakings. A stone with Greek characters upon it was found protruding from the ground, and when fully excavated proved to contain a bilingual inscription in no less than thirty-seven lines of hieroglyphics and seventy-six lines of Greek, in the most perfect state of preservation, and dating from the time of the third Ptolemy, Euergetes I., in 238 B. C. The stone measures two metres twenty-two centimetres in length, and is composed of eight centimetres in width, and is completely covered by the inscriptions. Their first attempt at editing this important inscription having failed, the travelers returned to the spot, and during a stay of two days, the 22d and 23d of April, copied the inscription most carefully, took 'squeezes,' and photographed it three times."

Many inventions of the greatest value are sometimes the most difficult to trace to their origin. It is so with clocks and watches. Neither the precise year of their invention, nor the names of their inventors, can be confidently stated. Till the close of the tenth century, no other mode of measuring time than by the sun-dial, or the hour-glass, appears to have existed; and then we first heard of a graduated mechanism adapted to the purpose, this invention being usually ascribed to the monk Gerbert, who became Pope II. in 999, under the name of Sylvester II. These clocks were of the fourteenth century that we hear of portable clocks. In the succeeding century, they were much more common, and were part of the necessary furniture of a better-class house. They were hung to the walls, and their movements regulated by weights and lines, like the cheap kitchen clocks of the present day. The invention of the spiral spring as the motive power, in place of the weight, and the fine adjustment of the movement, which now went on rapidly, and resulted in the invention of the watch—a time-measurer that might be carried about the person.—*Book of Days*.

Remember—it is not what people eat but what they digest that makes them strong. It is not what they gain but what they save that makes them rich. It is not what they read but what they remember that makes them learned. It is not what they profess but what they practice that makes them good.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Weeds—How to Dispose of them.

Weeds are the gardener's enemies; and very persistent enemies they are, maintaining a constant campaign against his success. The thorough gardener understands this perfectly well, and is no less hostile to these ceaseless intruders than they are to him. On his premises they are not allowed to flourish; one of them scarcely appears above the soil before it is rooted up and destroyed. But, unfortunately, there are some who are not so vigilant. The noxious weeds flourish, and deprive the useful vegetables of the best part of the nourishment which they would otherwise obtain. And in such cases, as autumn approaches, instead of clear beds of vegetables that delight the eyes of the housewife, we see a perfect jungle of grass, dockweed, and other pests, an unendurable plague to the prudent husbandman.

Now, good reader, if this be the unhappy plight of your own garden, it is time to change your tactics; and though it be late in the season you can begin now. You need not wait until another spring before you begin the work of improvement. To be sure, you cannot prevent the growth of these pests that may have already taken place, but you may prevent their ripening seed for another crop; and, moreover, you may turn this growth to some account in improving your land.

This is the way to dispose of them: Clean out your garden, removing as far as possible every weed, root, and branch, but do not leave them scattered all over the surface of the ground. If you do, they will be very apt to take root and grow. Besides, if left exposed directly under the sun, their fertilizing value will be wasted, for the greatest part of their substance will decompose and escape by evaporation. The best way is to gather them into heaps, and cover with a little dirt, and leave them to decay. This will leave the ground clean, and it will remain so much longer than if otherwise would; and they will assist to improve the soil which their growth has helped to impoverish.—*Rustic, in Canada Farmer*.

Blot on Coffee.

Prof. Blot, in one of his recent lectures at Boston, treated of making coffee. He said the best mixture of coffee would be in these proportions: one pound of Java, two ounces of Mocha, two ounces of Rio, and two of Martinique. Roasted coffee must be kept in a tin box and ground freshly every day. It is extremely difficult to find good coffee, and it really seems as if merchants conspired to make it as bad as possible. Mons. Blot gave a few of the secrets of the trade, such as watering the coffee while roasting, that it may not lose weight, as it diminishes about sixteen per cent. during this operation.

Useful hints in regard to selecting and roasting were given: Coffee must never boil, by so doing it does not gain in strength but loses the delicate aroma. The professor used four table spoonsful of Java and one of Mocha to a quart of water. The water was boiled, and the coffee was moistened with the boiling water; at the second boiling of the water it was again poured over the coffee; it was allowed to settle a few moments, and it was done. The result was a liquid as clear as spring water. Rio coffee must seldom be employed. When coffee cannot be obtained, a very good substitute can be found in wheat; pound and roast and prepare like coffee.

Summering Pigs.

A clover lot is the best pasturage for pigs through the early part of the summer. It is good, indeed, the whole season, but after harvest the pigs should glean the grain fields, and as soon as the corn is glazed it may be fed profitably. Give stalks and all, for the hogs will relish the juicy leaves and husks. But if you have a clover lot near the house—in the orchard it may be so—as to feed the milk and slops of the kitchen on conveniently, you have as good a chance for the pigs as may be desired. Pigs will thrive on clover alone, especially when it affords blossoms, but it will pay well to feed some grain daily. Meal, either alone or mixed with ground oats, barley, or mill-feed, perfects the clover and milk system of feeding. When milk is fed, it is better, we think, to wean the pigs when they are two months old, and then give them the whole benefit of the food. Some farmers talk of "shutting their hogs up to fat" in the fall; they should fatten them all summer—keep them fat for the butcher all the while. This is the way pigs are grown which dress 350 or 400 pounds at ten months old.

Strain the Buttermilk.

Place a common wire sieve over a milk pail, and pour the buttermilk into it; with a spoon move the strainings gently from one side of the sieve to the other, until the buttermilk is drained off. What is left in the sieve is called false butter, and makes excellent short-cake. If there is a large dairy, and butter made during the season, the strainings can be tried out, by placing them in an iron kettle over the stove, and simmering slowly until the sediment settles to the bottom. Turn off the top. The oil thus obtained answers the same purpose as real butter, in every department of cookery; besides it will do to fry cakes in, or in oil cheese, etc. If a dairywoman has never been in the habit of straining the buttermilk, she will soon learn, by so doing, that it is quite a saving.—*Dairywoman in Cultivator*.

A correspondent of *The Rural New Yorker* protects his vines from bugs by covering them with a newspaper which is elevated over the plants by three or four sticks stuck in the ground; the paper being held in place by hauling

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Hot.—Piping hot. Thermometer over 90° in the shade, and still rising. This is first real weather for crops and restaurants.

I. O. of G. T.—A lodge of Good Templars was organized in Hampton, in this county, with upwards of thirty members, on Tuesday evening last.

Personal.—Capt. Geo. H. Keith, of Minneapolis, N. J. March, of Mendota, and G. M. Seymour, of Stillwater, dropped in upon us yesterday. Call again, and often.

The Fat Woman.—Accompanying Howe's Circus, which exhibited in this city on Wednesday, was Mrs. FANNY WALKER, a niece of Mr. Wm. FLETCHER, the well known corner of Dakota County. Mrs. W. weighs upwards of six hundred pounds, and is, without exception, the fattest woman we ever saw. As might be supposed, she attracted no little attention. Uncle Billy has no reason to be ashamed of his family stock.

Theatre.—The theatre attracted fair house last week, in spite of the rain and all who went seemed perfectly satisfied. "Miss Susan Denton" is one of the best actresses in this country, and she was well supported by Mr. FRYER, Mr. HICKS, Mr. MAISON, Mrs. ALLEN, and others of the company. Mr. FLETCHER, the indefatigable manager, promises to visit us again soon, at which time he will appear upon the boards himself. So prepare for a fine treat.

Excursion.—An excursion party from Taylor Falls, Okeola, and Stillwater visited this city on Tuesday last, accompanied by a fine cornet band from the latter town. They came on the new steamer, the *G. B. Knapp*, which is, without exception, the handsomest little craft ever set afloat in the North-West. Capt. KNAPP is proud of her, and well might be. The Press was represented by S. S. FINEFIELD, Jr., of the *Polk County Press*, and CHAS. FOLSON, of the *Taylor Falls Reporter*. They seemed to be enjoying themselves capitally.

Artillery Company.—An organization was effected in this city on Thursday evening last, under the name of the Hastings Light Artillery Company. The following are the officers elect:

Captain.—John Kennedy.
1st Lieut.—H. H. Fisher.
2d Lieut.—R. C. Mead.
1st Sergt.—H. C. Reed.
2d Sergt.—Henry Van Inwagen.
3d Sergt.—A. P. Fitch.
4th Sergt.—Norman Johnson.
5th Sergt.—W. H. McKay.
6th Sergt.—Joseph Lemont.

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by laws, and report at a future meeting. We hope to see the movement meet with suitable encouragement from our citizens.

Directory.—Messrs. EDWARDS, GREENOUGH, & DE VEE, of Chicago, are canvassing for a gazetteer and commercial directory of the Mississippi River from New Orleans to St. Paul, embracing historical and descriptive sketches of all the cities, towns, and villages for upwards of two thousand miles, with their industrial and commercial resources, and a classified list of each trade, business, and profession, a list of all corporations, banks, newspapers, etc., etc. This will form a valuable work, and an absolute necessity in every counting room. The general agent, Mr. C. E. Woolsey, is in town, and will visit our business men during the week for names and subscriptions.

Nixinger.—Mr. WM. JONES, the industrious president of the Dakota County Agricultural Society, furnishes us with the following statistics of his town:

"Wheat two thousand three hundred and fifty three acres, oats three hundred and sixty, potatoes three hundred and twelve, Hungarian grass twenty-five, seeded down to timothy and clover forty-seven. Several of our farmers have very fine flocks of sheep, and we have some blooded stock, both Devons and Darlams, which will compare favorably with any town in the state. The crops are looking well, and some are breaking now land preparing for a large crop next year. I may safely say that we have in the town of Nixinger, taking them altogether, as thrifty a class of farmers as I ever saw, and many of them men of long experience."

Excursion.—Some twenty couples of our citizens enjoyed the pleasure of an excursion trip to St. Paul on Thursday last, on the favorite *Key City*. It was an exceedingly busy time in town, beside being court week, but few could comply with the invitation. We understand that the party had a pleasant time, and thoroughly appreciated

Secretary. Messrs. MARK WILLSON, N. C. DRAFER, and GEO. NEWMAN were appointed a committee on resolutions, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the citizens of Hastings, having been invited by Capt. Wm. H. Langdon, of the steamer *Key City*, of the North-Western Union Packet Company, to a pleasure excursion to St. Paul and back on said steamer, and

Resolved. That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Capt. Wm. H. Langdon, and to Charles C. Mather, clerk of the steamer *Key City*, and to the other officers of said boat, for their politeness and attention during the trip.

Resolved. That we most cordially recommend the steamer *Key City* to all persons traveling on the upper Mississippi, either for business or pleasure, and we guarantee that on no boat can more polite attention be received from the officers or sumptuous entertainment be furnished to its passengers.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished for publication to the Hastings and St. Paul papers.

District Court.—The district court is still in session, with a fair prospect of another week or two. We give below the cases disposed of at the hour of going to press:

CIVIL CALENDAR.

1. Franklin Steele against Smith & Monser. Issue of fact. Dec. 27, 1887. Van Ethen & Officer for plaintiff. Eli Robinson and L. Smith for defendants. Dismissed.

2. Henry H. Sibley against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1885. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

3. Henry H. Sibley against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1885. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

4. Henry H. Sibley against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1885. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

5. Henry H. Sibley and Pierre Choteau, Jr., against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1885. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

6. Henry H. Sibley and Pierre Choteau, Jr., against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1885. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

7. Henry H. Sibley and Pierre Choteau, Jr., against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1885. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

8. Henry H. Sibley and Pierre Choteau, Jr., against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1885. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

9. Henry H. Sibley and Pierre Choteau, Jr., against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1885. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

10. Octave Beaudet against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1885. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

11. Octave Beaudet against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1885. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

12. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1885. Van Ethen & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

13. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1885. Van Ethen & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

14. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1885. Van Ethen & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

15. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1885. Van Ethen & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

16. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1885. Van Ethen & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

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19. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1885. Van Ethen & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

20. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1885. Van Ethen & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

21. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1885. Van Ethen & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

22. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1885. Van Ethen & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

23. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

24. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

25. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

26. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

27. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

28. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

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37. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

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45. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

46. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

47. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

48. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

49. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

50. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

51. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

52. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

11. Patrick Dooney against Board of Town Supervisors of the town of Rosemount. Smith & Gilman for plaintiff. Application for writ of mandamus. Warrant allowed.

12. James Gallagher against Terence Brazel. Law appeal. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for defendant. Withdrawn.

13. Sylvander Padrig against John Stickle. C. Puett, and George Shazer. L. E. Thompson for plaintiff. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock attorneys defending Shazer. Motion by defendant to set aside judgment. Order for stay of proceedings.

14. Sylvander Padrig against John Stickle. C. Puett, and George Shazer. L. E. Thompson for plaintiff. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock attorneys defending Shazer. Motion by defendant to set aside judgment. Order for stay of proceedings.

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MARRIED.
At the house of Mr. Pyle, in the town of Douglas, June 20th, 1886, Mr. Wm. H. Goodlove, of Lynn County, Iowa, and Miss SARAH C. PYLE, of Dakota County, Minn.

We are indebted to the fair bride for a generous supply of cake, for which she has our thanks. If their love is as good as the cake we hope they may have a pile of it.

In this city, June 25th, 1886, by the Rev. J. M. Rogers, Mr. EDWARD H. WALKER to Miss MARY E. BARKER, both of this place.

PRINTING.
ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING
Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVATOR OFFICE.

PRINTING
Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

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Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Financial crisis compel us to sell in the course of six months
\$250,000—\$250,000
worth of
Watches, Clocks, Chains, Diamond Rings, Pianos, Melodions, Sewing Machines, Silver Ware, etc.

All to be disposed of at
One Dollar Each
Without regard to value! And not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. After receiving the article, if it does not please you, you can return it and your money will be refunded.

The stock comprises amongst other articles, splendid Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Garnets and other Stones, (solitaire and in clusters), ladies sets of Jewelry, comprising Pins and Ear Rings of the most fashionable styles, set in Precious Stones of every variety, together with a large assortment of Gold and Enamelled and Pearl Sets, Gold Studs and Sleeve Buttons of the most beautiful patterns, Genes Bosom and Scarf Pins, and an endless variety of Bracelets, Chains, Musical Boxes, Head-dresses, Combs, Charms, etc.

In consequence of the great stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts of France and England, a large quantity of valuable Jewelry, originally intended for European market, has been sent off for sale in this country, and must be sold at any sacrifice! Under these circumstances the "Watch & Gold Jewelry Co." have resolved upon

AN APPOINTMENT
subject to the following regulations:
Certificates of the various articles are first put into envelopes, sealed up and mixed; and when ordered, are taken out with regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the certificate, you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a piano, melodion, sewing machine, gold watch, diamond ring, or any set of jewelry on our list for one dollar. Send 25 cents for a certificate. In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the certificates, paying postage, and doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the certificate is sent for.

AGENTS.—We want agents in every town and county in the country, and those acting as such will be allowed ten cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amount to \$1. Agents will collect 25 cents for every certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. Agents remitting at once \$30 will be entitled to a beautiful silver watch, and also 200 certificates.

Please write your name, town, county, and state plainly, and address the order to: **WATCH AND GOLD JEWELRY CO.,** 51-53 Liberty St., New York.

GOLD AND SILVER.
AWFUL SACRIFICE!
BANKRUPTCY AVOIDED!
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

2,000,000 dollars worth of gold and silver watches, splendid jewelry, French clocks, diamond rings, pianos, melodions, silver ware, etc., etc., to be disposed of at two dollars, each article, without regard to value.

Grand International Meeting of Manufacturers of Watches and Jewelry.
The following has been resolved, that in consequence of the great stagnation of trade, and in order to relieve pecuniary embarrassments occasioned by a distressing war and to avoid

BANKRUPTCY,
\$2,000,000 worth of goods from their stock, must be sold in the course of six months, at—
ANY SACRIFICE,
and for that purpose, they have unanimously decided
DE TREVY & CO.,
24 Liberty Street,
As their Exclusive Agents.

As a preliminary they would remark that they manufacture and sell no brass watches or imitation jewelry.

All are warranted **Gold of the finest Workmanship.**
The articles to be sold at \$2 each, no matter how costly it may be, consist of splendid hunting case gold and silver watches, French clocks, rings set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, and other precious stones (solitaire and in clusters), ladies sets of jewelry comprising pins and ear-rings of the most fashionable and recherche style gold, and enameled bracelets, studs and sleeve buttons, chains of all descriptions, etc., etc., silver ware (extra plated), comprising castors, butter dish, beautifully chased and engraved, table and tea spoons, galleas, etc., etc., pianos, melodions, and sewing machines of the best makers.

The price of each article varying from six to eight hundred dollars.

HOW WE SHALL PROCEED.
We have adopted the plan of sale now so popular of charging a uniform price, and this price will invariably be \$2 for each article regardless of value. The expenses of conducting our agency are paid by the sale of certificates, or sold at fifty cents each or 5 for \$2.00, and each certificate will show the holder the particular article he or she is entitled to on payment of an additional \$2.00.

THE EXPENSES OF FREIGHT AND PACKING PLANS OR SENT BY EXPRESS WILL BE PAID BY THE PARTIES WHO ARE ENTITLED TO THEM.

In every part of the United States and Provinces and to all such very liberal inducements will be offered, and on application a circular of terms will be forwarded. We prefer money sent in post-office orders where they can be obtained or by bank drafts to our order. Please write your name, town, county, and state plainly and all orders to
De Trevy & Co.,
Agents for Manufacturers,
24 Liberty St., New York.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HASTINGS
Is now fully organized for the transaction of a general banking business with a capital of \$100,000. The bank will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, United States, and State Bonds and Securities, Coupons, Gold, etc., etc.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Hot.—Piping hot. Thermometer over 90° in the shade, and still rising. This is first real weather for crops and restaurants.

I. O. of G. T.—A lodge of Good Templars was organized in Hampton, in this county, with upwards of thirty members, on Tuesday evening last.

Personal.—Capt. Geo. H. Keith, of Minneapolis, N. J. March, of Mendota, and G. M. Seymour, of Stillwater, dropped in upon us yesterday. Call again, and often.

The Fat Woman.—According to the Howe's Census, which exhibited in this city on Wednesday, was Mrs. Fanny Wallace, a niece of Mr. Wm. Fulton, the well known corner of Dakota County. Mrs. W. weighs upwards of six hundred pounds, and is, without exception, the fattest woman we ever saw. As might be supposed, she attracted no little attention. Uncle Billy has a reason to be ashamed of his family stock.

Theatre.—The theatre attracted fair houses last week, in spite of the rain, and all who went seemed perfectly satisfied. "Miss Susan Dennis" is one of the best actresses in this country, and she was well supported by Mr. Fyfe, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Mangle, Mr. Allen, and others of the company. Mr. Plunkett, the indefatigable manager, promises to visit us again soon, at which time he will appear upon the boards himself. So prepare for a rare treat.

Excursion.—An excursion party from Taylor Falls, Oecola, and Stillwater visited this city on Tuesday last, accompanied by a fine concert band from the latter town. They came on the new steamer, the *G. B. Knapp*, which is, without exception, the handsomest little craft ever set afloat in the North-West. Capt. Knapp is proud of her, and well might be. The Press was represented by S. S. Fierfeld, Jr., of the *Polk County Press*, and Chas. Fosson, of the *Taylor Falls Reporter*. They seemed to be enjoying themselves capitally.

Artillery Company.—An organization was effected in this city on Thursday evening last, under the name of the Hastings Light Artillery Company. The following are the officers elected:

Captain.—John Kennedy.
1st Lieut.—H. H. Fisher.
2d Lieut.—F. J. Mead.
1st Sergt.—H. C. Reed.
2d Sergt.—Henry Van Inwegen.
3d Sergt.—A. P. Fitch.
4th Sergt.—Norman Johnson.
5th Sergt.—W. H. McKay.
6th Sergt.—Joseph Lemont.

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and report at a future meeting. We hope to see the movement meet with suitable encouragement from our citizens.

Directory.—Messrs. EDWARDS, GREENOUGH, & DE VEE, of Chicago, are canvassing for a gazetteer and commercial directory of the Mississippi River from New Orleans to St. Paul, embracing historical and descriptive sketches of all the cities, towns, and villages, for upwards of two thousand miles, with their industrial and commercial resources, and a classified list of all trade, business, and profession, a list of all corporations, banks, newspapers, etc., etc. This will form a valuable work, and an absolute necessity in every counting room. The general agent, Mr. C. E. Woolsey, is in town, and will visit our business men during the week for names and subscriptions.

Nininger.—Mr. WM. JONES, the industrious president of the Dakota County Agricultural Society, furnishes us with the following statistics of his town:

"Wheat, two thousand three hundred and fifty three acres, oats three hundred and sixty, potatoes forty-five, barley twelve, Hungarian grass twenty-five, seeded down to timothy and clover forty seven. Several of our farmers have very fine flocks of sheep, and we have some blooded stock, both Devons and Darhams, which will compare favorably with any town in the state. The crops are looking well, and some are breaking new land preparing for a large crop next year. I may safely say that we have in the town of Nininger, taking them altogether, as thrifty a class of farmers as I ever saw, and many of them men of long experience."

Excursion.—Some twenty couples of our citizens enjoyed the pleasure of an excursion trip to St. Paul on Thursday last, on the favorite *Key City*. It was an exceedingly busy time in town, beside being court week, and but few could comply with the invitation. We understand that the party had a pleasant time, and thoroughly appreciated the ride.

Secretary. Messrs. MARK WILLSON, N. C. DRAVER, and GEO. NEWMAN were appointed a committee on resolutions, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The citizens of Hastings having been invited by Capt. Wm. H. Laughton, of the steamer *Key City*, of the North-Western Union Packet Company, to a pleasure excursion to St. Paul and back on said steamer, and

Whereas, having enjoyed the pleasure attending the trip, and participants of the beautiful hospitality of the officers of the boat,

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Capt. Wm. H. Laughton and to Charles C. Mathor, clerk of the steamer *Key City*, and to the other officers of said boat, for their politeness and attention during the trip.

Resolved, That we most cordially recommend the steamer *Key City* to all persons traveling on the upper Mississippi, either for business or pleasure, and we guarantee that on no boat can more polite attention be received from the officers or sumptuous entertainment be furnished to its passengers.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished for publication to the Hastings and St. Paul papers.

DISTRICT COURT.—The district court is still in session, with a fair prospect of another week or two. We give below the cases disposed of at the hour of going to press:

CIVIL CALENDAR.

1. Franklin Steele against Smith & Monser. Issue of fact. Dec. 27, 1895. Van Etten & Officer for plaintiff. Eli Robinson and L. Smith for defendants. Dismissed.

2. Henry H. Sibley against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1895. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

3. Henry H. Sibley against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1895. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

4. Henry H. Sibley against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1895. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

5. Henry H. Sibley and Pierre Choteau, Jr., against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1895. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiffs. Continued.

6. Henry H. Sibley and Pierre Choteau, Jr., against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1895. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiffs. Continued.

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8. Henry H. Sibley and Pierre Choteau, Jr., against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1895. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiffs. Continued.

9. Henry H. Sibley and Pierre Choteau, Jr., against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1895. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiffs. Continued.

10. Octave Baudet against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1895. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

11. Octave Baudet against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 28, 1895. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Continued.

12. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1895. Van Etten & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

13. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1895. Van Etten & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

14. Franklin Steele against the Minnesota Central Railway Company. Issue of fact. June 30, 1895. Van Etten & Officer for plaintiff. Continued.

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26. John Callahan against Henry Green. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Dismissed.

27. James S. Semple against W. B. Cross. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Claggett & Crosby for defendant. Continued.

28. Gates A. Johnson against K. N. Guinn. Issue of fact. W. K. Gaston for plaintiff. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for defendant. Continued.

29. James R. Cace against Louis Favier. Issue of fact. Appeal from justice court. L. Van Slyke for plaintiff. A. M. Hayes and Claggett & Crosby for defendant. Continued.

30. Truman B. Tripp against Wm. C. Henderson. Issue of fact. L. Van Slyke for plaintiff. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for defendant. Leave to amend complaint.

31. Isaac Haslet against Freeman O. Willey. Issue of fact. L. Van Slyke for plaintiff. Morris Lamprey for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for \$198.63.

32. James Duffey against Patrick Moran and Catherine, his wife. Appeal from justice court. Claggett & Crosby for plaintiff. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for defendants. Continued.

33. Bernard H. Halseman against Caleb Adams and George O. Robertson. A. M. Hayes and Claggett & Crosby for plaintiff. Eli Robinson and L. Van Slyke for defendants. Continued.

34. William Hanna against James Lunkton. Issue of fact. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Eli Robinson and Jas. Smith, Jr., for defendant. Jury disagreed.

35. June S. Rittenhouse against Charles Lewis et al. Issue of fact. W. R. Gaston for plaintiff. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for defendants. Judgment for defendant.

36. Enoch L. Roberts against Samuel G. Minnitt and Albert J. Gillett. Issue of fact. L. Van Slyke for plaintiff. Morris Lamprey for defendants. Continued.

37. Solon W. Edson against Stephen Novell. Issue of fact. L. Van Slyke for plaintiff. Huddleston & Babcock for defendant. Continued.

38. William Altenberg against Chas. Damerel. Issue of fact. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. L. Van Slyke for defendant. Settled.

39. James R. Cace against Charles Yeager. Issue of fact. L. Van Slyke for plaintiff. A. M. Hayes for defendant. Leave to amend complaint.

40. Frances M. McCoy and her husband James McCoy against Susan Boyer and J. Boyer, Thos. L. Robinson and Sarah E. Robinson. Issue of fact. L. Van Slyke for plaintiff. Claggett & Crosby for defendant. Leave to amend complaint in twenty days.

41. James McNeely, Jr., by his friend, James McNeely, Sr., against William Mathers. Issue of fact. L. Van Slyke for plaintiff. A. M. Hayes for defendant. Settled.

42. John Kennedy against James McKnight. Issue of fact. A. M. Hayes for plaintiff. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for defendant. Judgment reversed.

43. Henry B. Hawley against George Egbert and Christopher Davis. Issue of fact. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Settled.

44. Melissa Hicks against Stephen Hicks. Issue of fact. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Referred to Eli Robinson.

45. William McCormick against Frederick Fisher. Issue of fact. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for plaintiff. Settled.

46. James Hassen against Isaac Lashier. Issue of fact. Claggett & Crosby for plaintiff. Dismissed.

LAW CALENDAR.
1. In the matter of the application of H. G. O. Morrison, Wm. A. Bissell, Robert Foster, F. M. Bissell, and S. B. Morrison by his attorney H. G. O. Morrison, to vacate a portion of the town plat of Pine Bend. Eli Robinson for applicants. Heard and order granted.

2. Judd Walker & Co. against St. Croix Boom Company, et al. Smith & Gilman and L. E. Thompson for plaintiffs. Brisban & Warner, Van Etten & Officer, Cooper & Crowell, Westcott Wilkin, Wm. M. McClure, H. R. Murdoch, L. R. Cornman, and Parker & Preston for defendants. Motion to substitute Westcott Wilkin as one of defendants in place of Alexander Wilkin, deceased, and for order of reference Disposed of last term.

3. Lewis L. Allen against George B. Judd et al. Cornman & Stuckney for plaintiff. L. E. Thompson for defendants. Motion to strike out portions of complaint. Disposed of last term.

4. Thomas Stinger et al. against Martin Moore, Cornman for plaintiff. Motion to strike out a part of the answer. Wm. M. McClure for defendant. Disposed of last term.

5. Orange Walker, against George B. Judge. Motion to fix arbitrator's fees. Wm. M. McClure for plaintiff. L. E. Thompson for defendant. Disposed of last term.

6. Ulric Sengenthaler, against Peter Blockhine. Wm. M. McClure for plaintiff. Motion for new trial. L. E. Thompson for defendant. Disposed of last term.

7. Jefferson W. Pratt against Stephen Newell. S. Smith, F. M. Crosby, and L. Van Slyke for plaintiff. T. R. Huddleston and James Smith, Jr., for defendant. Motion for new trial. Continued.

10. Michael Cuniff against Elisha Blew and others, Board of Supervisors Rosemount Township, Smith & Gilman

11. Patrick Dooney against Board of Town Supervisors of the town of Rosemount. Smith & Gilman for plaintiff. Application for writ of mandamus. Warrant allowed.

12. James Gallagher against Terrence Brazel. Law appeal. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock for defendant. Withdrawn.

14. Sylvander Patridge against John Sticket. C. Puett, and George Shazer. L. E. Thompson for plaintiff. Smith, Huddleston, & Babcock attorneys defending. Shazer. Motion by defendant to set aside judgment. Order for stay of proceedings.

LOCAL NOTICES.
Pelvoisin genuine Brandy, Bermuda Arrow root, Sago, Farina, and a full line of medicines for diarrhoea and summer complaints at the Brick Drug Store, all fresh and genuine.

Howe's Stevens' Soap Powder is the best preparation for cleaning silk, woolen, or cotton goods we ever used, and we can heartily recommend it to our readers. For sale at the New Drug Store, opposite post-office.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the sneak thief who stole the chain off one of my repeaters on the public square.
W. H. SKINNER.

Go to Macomber's and examine his large and varied assortment of watches, clocks, silver and plated ware, etc., etc. A new lot just received. Repairing and engraving promptly executed, and at reasonable charges. No trouble to show goods, and everything warranted.

Why do the people go to Union Block for their purchases of dry goods? This is a question we often hear. The answer is because Newman has a large assortment of the latest styles and patterns, and sells at a close margin. Buyers like to trade with such men, and we don't blame them.

Call at the brown store for your groceries and provisions. They have a large assortment, and the very best articles. A few cases of pure wines from a sale of hospital stores in Washington for family or medicinal use, which cannot be equalled in the market. Give them a trial.

It would astonish some of the old fogies to step into Draper & Ballard's and see the amount of business transacted there in one day. From a small beginning they have worked up to the head of the grocery trade in this city, and their house is not surpassed in the state. Whole-souled dealing, fair prices, and a liberal use of printer's ink tell the story. Their success should prove a lesson to others.

A. F. and A. M.
VERMILION CHAPTER NO. 2, R. A. M.—Stated meetings Friday on or preceding full moon in each month at their hall, corner Second and Vermilion Streets. J. E. FINCH, H. P. G. R. R. Secretary.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 7, A. F. and A. M.—Stated meetings 2d and 4th Mondays in each month at their hall, corner Second and Vermilion Streets. R. J. MARVIN, W. M. C. R. R. Secretary.

VERMILION LODGE, No. 35, A. F. and A. M.—Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays in each month at their hall, corner Second and Vermilion Streets. JOHN INGRAM, W. G. C. R. R. Secretary.

I. O. of G. T.
STAR LODGE, No. 47—Regular meeting every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the hall on Third Street. JOHN KENNEDY, W. S. C. R. R. Secretary.

HASTINGS LUMBER MARKET.
Corrected weekly by COWLES & LITTLE.

Common Lumber, \$15 00 per 1000 ft. No. 1, 5 00
Flooring, 10 00 " No. 2, 3 00
Siding, 30 00 " No. 1, 3 00
Lath, 20 00 " No. 2, 2 50
3 00 " No. 3, 18 00

MONEY QUOTATIONS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HASTINGS.
[CORRECTED WEEKLY]
Bankable Funds. 9 00
U. S. Notes. All National Banks. 9 00
Canada. 8 00

Exchange.
FOR BANKABLE FUNDS. Buying. Selling.
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc. 1/4 prem. 1/4 prem.
Chicago, 1/4. 1/4.
Minneapolis, 1/4. 1/4.

PREMIUM FUNDS.
Gold, 40 45
Silver (large), 30 35
& Demand Notes 40 45
Canada 40 45

RETAIL PRICE CURRENT.
Hastings, June 25, 1896.
WHEAT, per bushel, 1 00
Flour, per sack, 5 00
Corn, per bushel, 30 00
Oats, 20 00
Rye, 40 00
Barley, 40 00
Potatoes, 25 00
Beans, 10 00
Onions, 10 00
Lard, 10 00
Hog, 10 00
Wood, green, per cord, 2 50
Wood, dry, 2 00
SALT, per bushel, 2 50
SALT, per 100 lbs., 2 50
BUTTER, per lb., 20 00
CHEESE, Minnesota, per lb., 15 00
CHEESE, Newburg, 15 00
EGGS, per dozen, 15 00
POULTRY, per lb., 10 00
PORK, salt, per lb., 15 00
PORK, fresh, 15 00
HAMS, Minnesota, per lb., 20 00
HAMS, Newburg, 20 00
APPLES, green, per bushel, 5 00
APPLES, red, 5 00
BLACKBERRIES, dried, 10 00
SUGARS, dark brown, 10 00
SUGARS, white, 10 00
MOLASSES, plantation, per gallon, 50 00
MOLASSES, prime, N. O., 40 00
SYRUPS, 40 00

MARRIED.
At the house of Mr. Pyle, in the town of Douglas, June 20th, 1896, Mr. Wm. H. Goodlove, of Lyon County, Iowa, and Miss Sarah C. Pyle, of Dakota County, Minn.

We are indebted to the fair bride for a generous supply of cake, for which she has our thanks. If their love is as good as the cake we hope they may have a pile of it.

In this city, June 25th, 1896, by the Rev. J. M. Rogers, Mr. Edward H. Walker to Miss Mary E. Barker, both of this place.

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ALL KINDS OF
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MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Financial crisis compel us to sell in the course of six months
\$250,000—\$250,000
worth of
Watches, Clocks, Chains, Diamond Rings, Pianos, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Silver Ware, etc.

All to be disposed of at
One Dollar Each
Without regard to value! And not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. After receiving the article, if it does not please you, you can return it and your money will be refunded.

The stock comprises among other articles, splendid Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Garnet and other Stones, (solitaire and in clusters), ladies' sets of Jewelry, comprising Pins and Ear Rings of the most fashionable styles, set in Precious Stones of every variety, together with a large assortment of Gold and Enamelled and Pearl Sets, Gold Studs and Sleeve Buttons of the most beautiful patterns, Gents' Bosom and Scarf Pins, and an endless variety of Bracelets, Chains, Musical Boxes, Head-dresses, Combs, Charms, etc.

In consequence of the great stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts of France and England, a large quantity of valuable Jewelry, originally intended for European market, has been sent off for sale in this country, and must be sold at any sacrifice! Under these circumstances the "Watch & Gold Jewelry Co." have resolved upon

AN APPORTIONMENT
subject to the following regulations:
Certificates of the various articles are first put into envelopes, sealed up and mixed; and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the certificate, you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a piano, melodeon, sewing machine, gold watch, diamond ring, or any set of jewelry on our list for one dollar. Send 25 cents for a certificate. In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the certificates, paying postage, and doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the certificate is sent for.

AGENTS.—We want agents in every town and county in the country, and those acting as such will be allowed ten cents on every certificate ordered by them provided their remittance amount to \$1. Agents will collect 25 cents for every certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. Agents remitting at once \$30 will be entitled to a beautiful silver watch, and also 200 certificates.

Please write your name, town, county, and state plainly, and address all orders to Watch and Gold Jewelry Company, 51-53 Liberty St., New York.

GOLD AND SILVER.
AWFUL SACRIFICE!
Bankruptcy Avoided!
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

2,000,000 dollars worth of gold and silver watches, splendid jewelry, French clocks, diamond rings, pianos, melodeons, silver ware, etc., etc. to be disposed of at two dollars, each article, without regard to value.

Grand International Meeting of Manufacturers of Watches and Jewelry.
The following has been resolved that in consequence of the great stagnation of trade, and in order to relieve from pecuniary embarrassments occasioned by a distressing war and to avoid

ANY SACRIFICE.
\$2,000,000 worth of gold from their stock, must be sold in the course of six months, at—
and for that purpose, they have unanimously elected
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